



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 4] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जनवरी 26, 1974/माघ 6, 1895
No. 4] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1974/MAGHA 6, 1895

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय
(कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 1974

CABINET SECRETARIAT
(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1974

क्र. आ. 185.—दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1898 (1898 का 5) की धारा 492 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री पी. आर. नामजोशी, अधिवक्ता, बम्बई को, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, बम्बई के तत्कालीन एगन उप-प्रबंधक श्री पी. वी. माने के विरुद्ध 1971 का विशेष मुकदमा नं. 13 (आर. सी. नं. 82/70-बोम) में विशेष न्यायाधीश, बम्बई द्वारा दिनांक 27-10-72 को दिये गये आदेश के विरुद्ध महाराष्ट्र उच्च न्यायालय, बम्बई के समक्ष लम्बित अपराधीय अपील में राज्य सरकार की ओर से उपस्थित होने के लिए विशेष लोक अभियोजक नियुक्त करती है।

S.O. 185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. R. Namjoshi, Advocate Bombay, as Special Public Prosecutor to appear on behalf of the State in the Criminal Appeal pending before the High Court of Maharashtra, Bombay, against the order dated 27-10-1972 of the Special Judge, Bombay in the Special case No. 13 of 1971—(RC No. 82/70-Bom.) against Shri P. V. Mane, the then Deputy Marketing Manager, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Bombay.

[संख्या 225/55/73-ए. वी. डी-21
बी. सी. वानजानी, अवर सचिव

[No. 225/55/73-AVD-II]
B. C. VANJANI, Under Secy.

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 1973

आवृत्ति

का. आ. 186.—यतः निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 को हुए कर्नाटक विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 159-शिकारीपुर (अ. जा.) निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बी. सी. वेंकटेश, लक्कावल्ली पोस्ट, तारिके तालुक, चिक्कामगलूर जिला, (कर्नाटक राज्य) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्बन्ध सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री बी. सी. वेंकटेश को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरीहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. मंत्रि-व. स./159/72(1)]

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1973

ORDER

S.O. 186.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri B. C. Venkatesh, Lakkavalli Post, Tarikere Taluk, Chikkaamagalur District, (Karnataka State), a contesting candidate for the general election held in March, 1972 to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly from 159-Shikaripur (SC) constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10 A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri B. C. Venkatesh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MY-LA/159/72]

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1973

आवृत्ति

का. आ. 187.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 48-मुलण्ड निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री मोहिउद्दीन मोहम्मद गौस, हट नं. 213, लाओर डिपोपाडा, पार्क साइट, म्यूनिसिपल कालोनी, बिखरौली, बम्बई-79 लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए

नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री मोहिउद्दीन मोहम्मद गौस को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरीहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. महा. वि. स./48/72(53)]

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1973

S.O. 187.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Mohiuddin Mohamed Gaus, Hut No. 213, Lower Depotoda, Park Site, Municipal Colony, Vikhroli, Bombay-79, a contesting candidate in the general election held in March, 1972, to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 48-Mulund Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the rules made thereunder;

And whereas after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10 A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Mohiuddin Mohamed Gaus to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either house of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of his order.

[No. MT-LA/48/72 (53)]

आवृत्ति

का. आ. 188.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए कर्नाटक विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 117-हुनसुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री महादेव राव कादम, मुल्लूर ग्राम, मुल्लूर पोस्ट, बाया के आर. नागर, मैसूर जिला, कर्नाटक राज्य लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्बन्ध सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री महादेव राव कादम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा

विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरिहृत घोषित करता है।

[सं. मसूर-वि. सं./117/72]

ORDER

S.O. 188.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Mahadeva Rao Kadam, Mullur Village, Mullur Post, via K. R. Nagar, Mysore District (Karnataka State), a contesting candidate for the general election held in March, 1972 to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly from 117-Hunsur constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Mahadeva Rao Kadam to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MY-LA/117/72]

आवेश

का. आ. 189.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए कर्णाटक विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 142-बैन्दुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री डी. गनपाया सुपुत्र श्री मनज्या शिरेगार पट्टवारी, पोस्ट बैन्दुर, कोन्डापुर तालुक, धक्षिण कनारा जिला, कर्णाटक राज्य लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा वाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री डी. गनपाया को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरिहृत घोषित करता है।

[सं. मसूर-वि. सं./142/72]

ORDER

S.O. 189.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri D. Ganapaya S/o Shri D. Manjaya Sheregar Paduvari, Post Baindur, Coondapor Taluk, South Karnara District (Karnataka State), a contesting candidate for the general election held in March, 1972 to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly from 142-Baindur constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri D. Ganapaya to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MY-LA/142/72]

आवेश

का. आ. 190.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए कर्णाटक विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 163-अंकोला निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री आर. जी. नाइक, भावीकरी, तालुक अंकोला, जिला उत्तर कनारा, कर्णाटक राज्य लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री आर. जी. नाइक को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरिहृत घोषित करता है।

[सं. मसूर-वि. सं./163/72]

ORDER

S.O. 190.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri R. G. Naik, Bhavikeri, Taluk Ankola, District North Kanara, (Karnataka State), a contesting candidate for the general election held in March, 1972 to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly from 163-Ankola constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri R. G. Naik to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MY-LA/163/72]

आवेश

का. आ. 191.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए कर्णाटक विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 178-शिराहट्टी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री पाटिल वीरेन गोन्डा रत्नागोंडा, स्थान माधेन हल्ली, पो. सुगनाहल्ली, तालुक शिराहट्टी, कर्णाटक

राज्य लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री पाटिल कीर्तनगोन्डा रुद्रगोन्डा को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरर्हित घोषित करता है।

[सं. मंसूर-वि. सं./178/72]

ORDER

S.O. 191.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Patil Neerangouda Rudragouda. At Haehenhalli, Post; Sugnahalli, Taluka; Shirahatti (Karnataka State), a contesting candidate for the general election held in March, 1972 to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly from 178-Shirahatti constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Patil Neerangouda Rudragouda to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MY-LA/178/72]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 192.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए कर्णाटक विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 21-रायचूर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री एम. भीमा रेड्डी, 9-20-140 (बी) बसन्त बाबली रोड, रायचूर कर्णाटक राज्य लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गये नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री एम. भीमा रेड्डी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरर्हित घोषित करता है।

[सं. मंसूर-वि. सं./21/72]

वी. नागसुब्रमण्यन, सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, 26th December, 1973

S.O. 192.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri M. Bhima Reddy, 9-20-140(B), Basan Bawli Road, Raichur, (Karnataka State), a contesting candidate for the general election held in March, 1972 to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly from 21-Raichur constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri M. Bhima Reddy to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MY-LA/21/72.]

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 193.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 को हुए राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 16-कोलायत सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री अमरसुख रामपुरा बस्ती, लालगढ़, बीकानेर, (राजस्थान), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री अमरसुख को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरर्हित घोषित करता है।

[सं. राज. वि. सं./12/72(19)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1973

S.O. 193.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Amarsukh, Rampura Basti, Lalgarh, Bikaner, Rajasthan a contesting candidate for general election held in March, 1972 to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 12-Kolayat constituency has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the representation of the People Act 1951 and the Rules made thereunder;

2. And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10 A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Amarsukh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ-LA/12/72(19)]

आवृत्ति

का. आ. 194.—यत्तः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 को हुए राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 12-कोलायात निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री पन्ना लाल, नई आबादी, धोराबाग वार्ड नं. 12, गंगाशहर (राजस्थान) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्तः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री पन्ना लाल को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवृत्ति की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. राज.वि. स./12/72(18)]

ORDER

S.O. 194.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Panna Lal, Nai Abadi, Dhora Bas Ward No. 12, Gangashahr a contesting candidate for general elections held in March, 1972 to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 12-Kolayat constituency has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act 1951 and the Rules made thereunder;

2. And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10 A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Panna Lal to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being chosen, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ—LA/12/72(18)]

आवृत्ति

का. आ. 195.—यत्तः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 11-बीकानेर सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री आत्माराम, हरिजन बस्ती, गोगागेट बीकानेर (राजस्थान) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यत्तः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री आत्माराम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवृत्ति की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. राज.वि. स./11/72(17)]

ORDER

S.O. 195.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Atma Ram, Harijan Basti, Goga Gate, Bikaner (Rajasthan) a contesting candidate for General Elections held in March, 1972 to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 11-Bikaner constituency has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act 1951 and the Rules made thereunder;

2. And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Atma Ram to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ-LA/11/72(17)]

आवृत्ति

का. आ. 196.—यत्तः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 को हुए राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 37-जोहरी बाजार निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री कन्हैया लाल एन्ड-15, चित्तोजन मार्ग, अशोक नगर, जयपुर लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री कन्हैया लाल को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. राज.-नि. सं./37/72(21)]

ORDER

S.O. 196.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Kanhaiya Lal, H-15, Chitranganj Marg, Ashok Nagar, Jaipur, a contesting candidate for General Elections held in March, 1972 to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 37-Jhori Bazar constituency has failed to lodge an account of the election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the rules made thereunder;

2. And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Kanhaiya Lal to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ-LA/37/72(21)]

आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 107.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 को हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 7-करोलबाग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री धनीराम, 6612/9, सतनगर गली नं. 1, करोलबाग, नई दिल्ली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री धनी राम को संसद के किसी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. दिल्ली लो. सं./7/71(7)]

ORDER

New Delhi, 26th December, 1973

S.O. 197.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Dhani Ram, 6612/9, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi a contesting candidate for General Elections to the House of People held in March, 1971 from 7-Karol Bagh constituency has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act 1961 and the Rules made thereunder;

2. And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Dhani Ram to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. DL-HP/7/71(7).1]

आवेश

का. आ. 198.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 को हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 7-करोलबाग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री गंगा राम निरवान, 1189/90, सतनगर गली नं. 1, करोलबाग, नई दिल्ली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री गंगा राम निरवान को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. दिल्ली-लो. सं./7/71(8)]

बी. एन. भारद्वाज, सचिव

ORDER

S.O. 198.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ganga Ram Nirwan, 1189/90, Sat Nagar, Gali No. 1, Karol Bagh New Delhi, a contesting candidate for General Elections held in March, 1971 to the House of the People from 7-Karol Bagh constituency has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder;

2. And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ganga Ram Nirwan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. DL-HP/7/71(6)]

B. N. BHARDWAJ, Secy.

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 199.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 18-दुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री प्यारा सिंह, मार्फत दुर्ग डिस्ट्रिक्ट मोटर व्हीकल वर्क्स यूनिशन, गंजपारा, दुर्ग, जिला दुर्ग (मध्य प्रदेश) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वांछित करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री प्यारा सिंह का संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवृत्ति की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. म. प्र.-वि. स./18/71(3)]

New Delhi, the 19th November, 1973

S.O. 199.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Pyara Singh, C/o Drug District Vehicle Works Union, Ganjapara, Durg, District Durg (Madhya Pradesh) who was a contesting candidate for election to the House of People from 18-Durg parliamentary constituency held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the Failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Pyara Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-HP/18/71(3)]

आवृत्ति

का. आ. 200.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 18-दुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बृजभूषण लाल अग्रवाल, न्यू शान्ती नगर, पंडरीतराई, पो. आ. शंकर नगर, रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वांछित करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री बृज भूषण लाल अग्रवाल का संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवृत्ति की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. म. प्र.-वि. स./18/71(4)]

ए. एन. सें, सचिव

ORDER

S.O. 200.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Brijbhushan Lal Agarwal, New Shanti Nagar, Panderi Tarai, P.O. Shankernagar, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) who was a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from 18-Durg parliamentary constituency held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Brijbhushan Lal Agarwal to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-HP/18/71(4)]

A. N. SEN, Secy.

निजी न्याय एवं कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 1974

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 1973

का. आ. 201.—एकाधिकार एवं निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उप-धारा (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा मैसर्स सरस्वती इन्डस्ट्रियल सिन्डिकेट लिमिटेड के कथित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 262/1970 दिनांक 26 अक्टूबर, 1970) के निरस्तीकरण को अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या 2/3/73 एम. 2]

ए. के. घोष, अवसर सचिव

S.O. 201.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the registration of The Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Limited, under the said Act (Certificate of Registration No. 262/1970 dated the 26th October, 1970).

[F. No. 2/3/73-M. II.]

A. K. GHOSH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी 1974

का. आ. 202.—रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में दिसम्बर 1973 की 21 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

ईशू विभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	प्रास्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	41,60,37,000		मोने का मिक्का और मुलियन		
संचालन में नोट	5688,04,00,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,08,000	
			(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ		
जारी किये गये कुल नोट		5729,64,37,000			
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां	101,73,97,000	
			जोड़		284,27,05,000
			रुपये का मिक्का		10,02,33,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियां		5435,34,99,000
			देशी वित्तियम बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र		
कुल देयताएं		5729,64,37,000	कुल प्रास्तियां		5729,64,37,000

एम० जगन्नाथन शर्मा

तारीख : 26 दिसंबर 1973

21 दिसम्बर 1973 को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएं	रुपये	भास्तियां	रुपये
चुफा पंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	41,60,37,000
आरक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का मिक्का	3,62,00,000
		छोटा मिक्का	3,29,00,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	239,00,00,000	खरीद और भुनाये गये बिल	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि	85,00,00,000	(क) देशी	93,75,90,000
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	205,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी	..
जमा राशियां :-		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	220,74,27,000
(क) सरकारी		बिबेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	241,21,82,000
(i) केंद्रीय सरकार	60,64,66,000	निवेश**	492,01,94,000
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	6,80,65,000	ऋण और अग्रिम :-	
(ख) बैंक		(i) केंद्रीय सरकार को	..
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	680,85,61,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को	108,50,47,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	12,87,93,000	ऋण और अग्रिम :-	
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,36,81,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को	220,85,00,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	88,44,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	261,09,17,000
		(iii) दूसरों को	3,24,90,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से	
		ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) ऋण और अग्रिम	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को	66,87,21,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	18,80,89,000
		(iii) केंद्रीय भूमि बंधक बैंकों को	..
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	34,00,00,000
(ग) अन्य	90,62,44,000	(ख) केंद्रीय भूमि बंधक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश	11,26,93,000
देय बिल	116,31,09,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण	
अन्य देयताएं	429,96,08,000	और अग्रिम	59,60,35,000
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	
		से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	136,90,04,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों	
		में निवेश	..
		अन्य भास्तियां	73,77,54,000
रुपये	2084,33,71,000	रुपये	2084,33,71,000

*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

(iii) राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं; परंतु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये स्थायी ओवरड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

†रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम धारा 17(4) (ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को सीमादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 25,00,00,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

‡राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

तारीख : 26 दिसम्बर, 1973

एम० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर

[सं० फ० 1/11/73 बी०ओ० I]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Banking)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 9th January, 1974

S. O. 202.—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934, for the week ended the 21st day of December 1973.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	41,60,37,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	5688,04,00,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,08,000	
Total Notes issued		57,29,64,37,000	(b) Held outside India		
			Foreign Securities	101,73,97,000	
			Total		284,27,05,000
			Rupee Coin		10,02,33,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		5435,34,99,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
Total Liabilities		5729,64,37,000	Total Assets		5720,64,37,000

Dated the 26th day of December, 1973.

C. W. Mirchandani Under Secy,

S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st December 1973

New Delhi, the 9th January, 1974

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	41,60,37,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,62,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	239,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,29,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	85,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	205,00,00,000	(a) Internal	93,75,90,000
Deposits :—		(b) External	
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills	220,74,27,000
(i) Central Government	60,64,66,000	Balances held Abroad*	241,21,82,000
(ii) State Governments	6,80,65,000	Investments**	492,01,94,000
(b) Banks		Loans and Advances to :—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	680,85,61,000	(i) Central Government	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	12,87,93,000	(ii) State Governments@	108,50,47,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,36,81,000	Loans and Advances to:—	
(iv) Other Banks	88,44,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	220,85,00,000
(c) Others	90,62,44,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡	261,09,17,000
Bills Payable	116,31,09,000	(iii) Others	3,24,90,000
Other Liabilities	429,96,08,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) State Governments	66,87,21,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	18,80,89,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	34,00,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	11,26,93,000
		Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	59,60,35,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	136,90,04,000
		(b) Investment in Bonds/Debentures issued by the Development Bank	
		Other Assets	73,77,54,000
Rupees	2084,33,71,000	Rupees	2084,33,71,000

* Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

† Includes Rs. 25,00,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1973.

S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor.
[No. F.1 (1)/73—BOI]

का० प्रा० 203—रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में दिसंबर 1973 की 28 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

इस विभाग					
वेयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	52,32,63,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन:—		
संचलन में नोट	5639,19,10,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,08,000	
			(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ		
जारी किये गये कुल नोट		5691,51,73,000	विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां	101,73,97,000	
			जोड़		284,27,05,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		11,90,05,000
			भारत सरकार को रुपया प्रतिभूतियां		5395,34,63,000
			देशी निनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र		
कुल वेयताएं		5691,51,73,000	कुल आस्तियां		5691,51,73,000
तारीख : 2 जनवरी 1974					एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर
28 दिसंबर 1973 को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्य-कलाप का विवरण					
वेयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
शुक्ला पंजी	5,00,00,000		नोट		52,32,63,000
भारक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000		रुपये का सिक्का		3,05,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	239,00,00,000		छोटा सिक्का		3,51,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि	85,00,00,000		खरीद और भुनाये गये बिल		
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	205,00,00,000		(क) देशी	109,53,08,000	
जमा राशियां :—			(ख) विदेशी		
(क) सरकारी			(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	218,39,46,000	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	56,80,99,000		विदेशों में रखा हुआ वकाया*	241,24,09,000	
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	6,12,74,000		निवेश**	452,02,11,000	
(ख) बैंक			ऋण और अग्रिम :—		
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	662,39,70,000		(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को		
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	16,49,65,000		(ii) राज्य सरकारों को @	106,69,93,000	
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,26,01,000		ऋण और अग्रिम :—		
(iv) अन्य बैंक	55,02,000		(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को†	211,38,50,000	
			(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को‡	269,76,19,000	
			(iii) दूसरों को	2,95,55,000	
			राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण, (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से		
			ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश		
			(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—		
			(i) राज्य सरकारों को	66,85,93,000	
			(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	20,32,07,000	
			(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमि अधक बैंकों को		
			(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	34,00,00,000	
(ग) अन्य	76,64,48,000		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिअधक के द्विवेचनों में निवेश राष्ट्रीय		
देय बिल	124,80,90,000		कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण		
अन्य वेयताएं	437,68,77,000		और अग्रिम	11,10,36,000	
			राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	59,41,25,000	
			राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से		
			ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश		
			(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	136,90,04,000	
			(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश		
			अन्य आस्तियां	73,80,51,000	
रुपये		2066,78,26,000	रुपये		2066,78,26,000

*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अनुकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घ कालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घ कालीन क्रियाएं) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

@राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घ कालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं; परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये अस्थायी प्रोब्रिडज शामिल हैं।

†रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को सीमांशी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 15,00,00,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

‡राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घ कालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

तारीख: 2 जनवरी 1974

एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर

S.O. 203.—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA Act, 1934, for the week ended the 28th day of December 1973

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	52,32,63,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	5639,19,10,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,08,000	
Total Notes issued		5691,51,73,000	(b) Held outside India	..	
			Foreign Securities	101,73,97,000	
			Total		284,27,05,000
			Rupee Coin		11,90,05,000
			Govt. of India Rupee Securities		5395,34,63,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
Total Liabilities		5691,51,73,000	Total Assets		5691,51,73,000
Dated the 2nd day of January, 1974					S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 28th December 1973

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	52,32,63,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,05,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	239,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,51,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	85,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	205,00,00,000	(a) Internal	109,53,08,000
		(b) External	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	218,39,46,000
		Balances held Abroad*	241,24,09,000
		Investments**	452,02,11,000
Deposits :—		Loans and Advances to :—	
(a) Government		(i) Central Government	..
(i) Central Government	56,80,99,000	(ii) State Governments†	106,69,93,000
(ii) State Governments	6,12,74,000	Loans and Advances to :—	
(b) Banks		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	211,38,50,000
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	662,39,70,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks†	269,76,19,000
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	16,49,65,000	(iii) Others	2,95,55,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,26,01,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
(iv) Other Banks	55,02,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(c) Others	76,64,48,000	(i) State Governments	66,85,93,000
Bills Payable	124,80,90,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	20,32,07,000
Other Liabilities	437,68,77,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	..
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	34,00,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank	
		Debentures Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	11,10,36,000
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	59,41,25,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations)	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	136,90,04,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	..
		Other Assets	73,80,51,000
Rupees	2066,78,26,000	Rupees	2066,78,26,000

* Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

† Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

† Includes Rs. 15,00,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor.

Dated the 2nd day of January, 1974

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1974

का०आ० 204—रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में जनवरी 1974 को 4 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

हज़ू बिभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
दैनिक विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	29,45,26,000		सोने का सिक्का और धूलियन :—		
संचलन में नोट	5700,48,42,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,05,000	
			(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ	—	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट		5729,93,68,000	विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां	101,73,97,000	
			जोड़		284,27,02,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		10,32,18,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया		
			प्रतिभूतियां		5435,34,48,000
			देशी विनियम बिल और दूसरे		
			वाणिज्य पत्र		—
कुल देयताएं		5729,93,68,000	कुल आस्तियां		5729,93,68,000
तारीख : 9 जनवरी, 1974					एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर

4 जनवरी, 1974 को रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
सुकता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	29,45,26,000
आरक्षण निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	4,79,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	239,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का	3,22,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थगितकरण) निधि	85,00,00,000	खरीदे और बनाये गये बिल :	
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	205,00,00,000	(क) देशी	115,50,49,000
अभ्यारणियां :—		(ख) विदेशी	—
(क) सरकारी		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	212,01,33,000
(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार	55,16,35,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ भकाया*	208,50,78,000
(2) राज्य सरकारें	11,93,23,000	निवेश**	539,52,39,000
(ख) बैंक :		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(1) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	719,09,46,000	(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	—
(2) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	15,24,66,000	(2) राज्य सरकारों को*	117,70,50,000
(3) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,25,03,000	ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(4) अन्य बैंक	81,60,000	(1) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को*	244,92,50,000
(ग) अन्य	71,51,79,000	(2) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को**	270,39,31,000
देय बिल	134,55,03,000	(3) दूसरों को	2,61,55,000
अन्य देयताएं	451,07,20,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश :	
		(1) राज्य सरकारों को	66,85,33,000
		(2) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	20,99,20,000
		(3) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को	—
		(4) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	34,00,00,000
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेचरों में निवेश	11,10,36,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थगितकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम	59,14,09,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश—	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	138,58,44,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेचरों में निवेश	—
		अन्य आस्तियां	73,24,81,000
	रुपये 2144,64,35,000		रुपये 2144,64,35,000

*नकदी, आधधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

*राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं; परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये श्रद्धाधी भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक निधि हैं।

*रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(1)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को सीमादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 25,00,00,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थगितकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

तारीख : 9 जनवरी, 1974

एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर

[स० का० 10(1)/74-वी० प्र० 1]

ज० ब० मरिचन्दानी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1974

S.O.204—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934, for the week ended the 4th day of January 1974
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	29,45,26,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	5700,48,42,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,05,000	
Total Notes issued		5729,93,68,000	(b) Held outside India		
			Foreign Securities	101,73,97,000	
			Total		284,27,02,000
			Rupee Coin		10,32,18,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		5435,34,48,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		
Total Liabilities		5729,93,68,000	Total Assets		5729,93,68,000

Dated the 9th Jan., 1974

S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 4th January, 1974

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	29,45,26,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,79,000
		Small Coin	3,22,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	239,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	85,00,00,000	(a) Internal	115,50,49,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	205,00,00,000	(b) External	
Deposits:—		(c) Government Treasury Bills	212,01,33,000
		Balances Held Abroad*	208,50,78,000
		Investments**	539,52,39,000
		Loans and Advances to:—	
		(i) Central Government	
		(ii) State Governments†	117,70,50,000
		Loans and Advances to:—	
(a) Government		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks‡	244,92,50,000
(i) Central Government	55,16,35,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks§	270,39,31,000
(ii) State Governments	11,93,23,000	(iii) Others	2,61,55,000
(b) Banks		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	719,09,46,000	(a) Loans and Advances to:—	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	15,24,66,000	(i) State Governments	66,85,33,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,25,03,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	20,99,20,000
(iv) Other Banks	81,60,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	34,00,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	11,10,36,000
		Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	59,14,09,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	138,58,44,000
(c) Others	71,51,79,000	(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	
Bills Payable	134,55,03,000	Other Assets	73,24,81,000
Other Liabilities	451,07,20,000		
RUPEES	21,44,64,35,000	RUPEES	21,44,64,35,000

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

†Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

‡Includes Rs. 25,00,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

§Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 9th day of January, 1974.

S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor

[No. F.10(1)/74—V. O. I.]

C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 205.—सूती वस्त्र (निर्यात नियंत्रण) आदेश 1949 के खंड 5 के उपखंड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. नि. आ. 1317 तारीख 9 जून, 1956 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, पैरा 5 के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित पैरा अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“8. पूर्वगामी पैराओं में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, दूसरे वस्त्र से भिन्न सूती वस्त्र, निर्यात के लिए नालीदार/ठास तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बों में पैक किया जा सकेगा। परन्तु यह तब जब कि पैकिंग नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हो :—

1. टुकड़ों की बनावट :

1. प्रत्येक टुकड़ा, कागज की लुगदी के आधार वाले गत्ते या उपयुक्त साइज वाली नली पर, जिसकी मोटाई या दृढ़ता ऐसी होगी कि उठाने पर टुकड़ा मुड़े नहीं, बलित या तह किया या लपेटा जाएगा।
2. तब प्रत्येक टुकड़ा कम-से-कम 40 साइकल मोटाई के कोलोफीन या पॉलीएथिलीन फिल्म से लपेटा जाएगा और उपयुक्ततः मुहरबंद किया जाएगा।
3. तब ऐसे दो या अधिक टुकड़ों से मिलाकर हत्था बनाया जाएगा जो भारतीय मानक 1397-1960 की श्रेणी 2 के अनुरूप क्राफ्ट पेपर में लपेटा जाएगा।

2. नालीदार/ठास तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बों की बनावट :

1. ऐसी गांठों की समुचित संख्या निम्नलिखित में पैक की जाएगी—
 - (1) भारतीय मानक : 2771-1965 की सारणी 1 के अनुरूप नालीदार तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बे में ; या
 - (2) प्रारूप, भारतीय मानक विनिर्देश की सारणी 2 के अनुरूप ठास तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बे में।
2. डिब्बे के भीतर, पॉलीएथिलीन फिल्म की पर्त लगाई जाएगी। वह फिल्म, डिब्बे की अन्तर्वस्तु को पूर्णतया ढकने के लिए यथेष्ट साइज की होगी।
3. तब पॉलीएथिलीन फिल्म और डिब्बे का ढक्कन 50 मि.मी. चौड़ाई के जलसह चपदार फीते से मुहरबंद किया जाएगा।
4. डिब्बा, कोनों पर उपयुक्ततः पैड लगाकर और एक दूसरे के प्रति समकोणों पर रखते हुए नए दो पत्ती फीतों से बांधा जाएगा। फीते चौड़ाई में 12.5 मि.मी. से कम नहीं होंगे। कम से कम दो फीतों के समकोणों पर रखते हुए, दोनों फीतों के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी 16" होगी।
5. प्रत्येक डिब्बे का अन्तर्वस्तु सहित सकल भार, नालीदार तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बे की दशा में 55 कि. ग्राम और ठास तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बे की दशा में 40 कि. ग्राम से अधिक नहीं होगा।

[मिसिल सं. 13(30)/73-टैक्स 3]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 1973

S.O. 205.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (i) of the clause 5 of the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 1317, dated the 9th June, 1956, namely :—

In the said notification, after paragraph 5, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely :—

“6. Notwithstanding anything contained in foregoing paragraphs, cotton cloth, other than grey cloth, for export may be packed in corrugated/solid fibre board boxes provided that the packing conforms to the minimum specifications specified below :—

I. Make up of pieces :

1. Each piece shall be plaited or folded or wrapped on a paper pulp based board or tube of suitable size, the thickness or strength of which will be such that the piece does not bend while handling.
2. Each piece shall then be wrapped with colophene or polyethylene film of at least 40 microns thickness and then sealed suitably.
3. Two or more such pieces shall then be put together to make handle which shall be wrapped in kraft paper conforming to Grade 2 of IS : 1397—1960.

II. Make up of the corrugated/solid fibre board boxes :

1. An appropriate number of such bundles shall be packed in :—
 - (i) a corrugated fibre board box conforming to Table 1 of IS : 2771-1965 ; or
 - (ii) a solid fibre board box conforming to Table 2 of draft I.S. specification for solid fibre board boxes.
2. The inside of the box shall be lined with a layer of polythelene film. The film shall be of sufficient size to cover fully the contents of the box.
3. The polythelene film as well as the lid of the box shall then be sealed with waterproof adhesive tape of 50 mm. width.
4. The box shall be bound with new 2 ply straps suitably padded at corners, positioned at right angles to each other. The straps shall be of width not less than 12.5 mm. The minimum distance between two straps shall be 15" with a minimum of two straps positioned at right angles.
5. Gross weight with contents of each box shall not exceed 55 kgs. in the case of corrugated fibre board box and 40 kgs. in the case of solid fibre board box.”

[File No. 13(30)/73-Tex III]

का. आ. 206.—सूती वस्त्र (निर्यात नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1949 के खण्ड 5 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. 3(1)/63/नियंत्रण, तारीख 21 जून, 1963 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, पैरा 10 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित पैरा अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“11. पैरा 5 से 10 में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, शंकु, चीज या चखी में कपास का सूत, निर्यात के लिए लकड़ी

की पेंटी की बजाय नालादार ठोस तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बों में पैक किया जा सकेगा, परन्तु यह तब जब कि पैकिंग नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हो :—

1. टुकड़ों की बनावट :

शंकू, चीज या चखी का प्रत्येक टुकड़ा, कम-से-कम 40 माइक्रोन मोटाई के कांसोफीन या पॉलीएथिलीन फिल्म के थैले में रखा जाएगा और उपयुक्ततः मुहर बंद किया जाएगा।

2. नालादार/ठोस तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बों की बनावट :

1. ऐसे शंकू, चीज या चखी की समुचित संख्या निम्नलिखित में रखी जाएगी :

- (1) भारतीय मानक : 2771-1965 की सारणी 1 के अनुरूप नालादार तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बों में ;
- (2) प्रारूप भारतीय मानक विनिर्देश की सारणी 2 के अनुरूप ठोस तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बों में।

2. डिब्बों के भीतर :

(क) भारतीय मानक 2508—1963 की श्रेणी के अनुरूप कम-से-कम 40 माइक्रोन के पॉलीएथिलीन फिल्म की एक पर्त (डिब्बों की दीवार के निकट) लगाई जाएगी, और

(ख) भारतीय मानक 1397—1960 की श्रेणी 2 के अनुरूप क्राफ्ट पेपर की एक पर्त लगाई जाएगी।

3. तब पॉलीएथिलीन फिल्म और डिब्बों का इक्कन 50 मि.मी. चौड़ाई के जलसह चपदार फीसे से मुहरबंद किया जाएगा।

4. डिब्बा, कोनों पर उपयुक्ततः पैड लगाकर और एक दूसरे के प्रति समकोणों पर रखते हुए नए दो पर्तों फीतों से बांधा जाएगा। फीते चौड़ाई में 12.5 मि.मी. से कम नहीं होंगे। कम-से-कम दो फीतों के समकोणों पर रखते हुए, दोनों फीतों के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी 15" होगी।

5. प्रत्येक डिब्बों का अन्तर्वस्तु सीहत सकल भार, नालादार तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बों की दशा में 55 कि. ग्रा. और ठोस तन्तु वाले गत्ते के डिब्बों की दशा में 40 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक नहीं होगा।

[मिसल सं. 13(30)/73-टेक्स 3]

टी. खन्ना, उप-सचिव।

S.O. 206.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (i) of clause 5 of the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce & Industry No. 3(1)/63/Control, dated the 21st June, 1963, namely :—

In the said notification, after paragraph 10, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely :—

"11. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraphs 5 to 10, cotton yarn in cones, cheeses or spools for export may be packed in corrugated/solid fibre board

boxes instead of wooden cases, provided that the packing conforms to the minimum specifications specified below :—

I. Make up of pieces :

Each piece of cone, cheese or spool shall be put in in a bag of cellophane or polythelene film of at least 40 microns thickness and suitably sealed.

II. Make up of corrugated/solid fibre board boxes :

1. An appropriate number of such cones, cheeses or spools shall be placed in :

- (i) a corrugated fibre board box conforming to Table 1 of IS : 2772-1965 ;
- (ii) a solid fibre board box conforming to Table 2 of draft IS specification for solid fibre board boxes.

2. The inside of the box shall be lined with :

- (a) One layer of polythelene film of at least 40 microns thickness conforming to Grade 123 of IS : 2508-1963 (close to the wall of the box); and
- (b) One layer of kraft paper conforming to Grade 2 of IS : 1397-1960.

3. The polythelene film as well as the lid of the box shall then be sealed with water proof adhesive tape of 50 mm. width.

4. The box shall be bound with new 2 ply fibre straps suitably padded at the corners, positioned at right angles to each other. The straps shall be of width not less than 12.5 mm. The minimum distance between two straps shall be 15" with a minimum of two straps positioned at right angles.

5. Gross weight with contents of each box shall not exceed 55 kgs. in the case of corrugated fibre board box and 40 kgs. in the case of solid fibre board box."

[File No. 13(30)/73-Text. III]

T. KHANNA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 26 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 207.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मछली और मछली उत्पादन-निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. इन नियमों का नाम मछली और मछली उत्पाद निर्यात (निरीक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 1974 है।

2. ये नियम राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

3. मछली और मछली उत्पादन-निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 में, नियम 7 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

"7. निरीक्षण फीस.—इन नियमों के अधीन निम्नांकित मछली और मछली उत्पादों की परीक्षा के लिए प्रत्येक परीक्षण या उसके

भाग के पोतपर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के प्रति साँ रुपये के लिए 40 पैसे की दर से फीस ली जाएगी,

(क) डिब्बा बंद भिंगा मछली (चिंगट)

(ख) बफली भिंगा मछली (चिंगट)"

[सं. 6 (2)/71 नि. नि. और नि. सं.]

New Delhi, the 26th January, 1974

S.O. 207.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Rules, 1964, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974.

2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official gazette.

3. In the Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Rules, 1964, for rule 7, the following rule shall be substituted namely:—

"7. **Inspection fee:** A fee at the rate of 40 paise for every one hundred rupees of the F.O.B. value of each consignment or part thereof shall be charged for examination of the following fish and fish products under these rules:—

(a) Prawns (shrimp) canned

(b) Prawns (shrimp) frozen".

[No. 6(2)/71-EI&EP]

का. आ. 208.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भेंढक की टांगों का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1963 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है अर्थात्:—

1. इन नियमों का नाम भेंढक की टांगों का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 1974 है।

2. ये नियम राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

3. भेंढक की टांगों का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1963 में नियम 7 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"7. **निरीक्षण फीस:**—इन नियमों के अधीन निरीक्षण के लिए भेंढक की टांगों या उसके भाग के प्रत्येक परीक्षण के पोतपर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के प्रति साँ रुपये के लिए 40 पैसे की दर से फीस ली जाएगी।

[सं. 8(9)/71 नि. नि. और नि. सं.]

एम. के. बी. भटनागर, अवर सचिव

S.O. 208.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Rules, 1965 namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974.

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2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official gazette.

3. In the Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Rules, 1965, for rule 7, the following rule shall be substituted namely:—

"7. **Inspection fee:** A fee at the rate of 40 paise for every one hundred rupees of the F.O.B. value of each consignment of frog legs or part thereof shall be charged for inspection under these rules".

[No. 6(9)/71-EI&EP]

M. K. B. BHATNAGAR, Under Secy.

(आन्तरिक व्यापार विभाग)

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 209.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3(2) में दिनांक 18-8-1973 को प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं 2356 में निम्नोक्त संशोधन किए जाएं:—

"मिशन" शब्द के पहले "रामकृष्ण" शब्द जोड़ा जाए और "जंगली" शब्द के स्थान पर "कमबाला" शब्द रखा जाए।

[फ. सं. 23(35) आ. व्या./73]

यू. एस. राणा, संयुक्त निदेशक

(Department of Internal Trade)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 10th January, 1974

S.O. 209.—In the Notification of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India S.O. No. 2356 published in part II Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated 18-8-1973 the following amendment may be made:—

"the word 'Ramakrishna' may be added before the word 'Mission' and word 'wild' may be substituted by word 'hooded'.

[F. No. 23(35)-IT/73.]

U. S. RANA, Joint Director

संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 210.—सर्वश्री एमविशस एन्टरप्राइज एच-2, माडल टाउन, दिल्ली-9 को सामान्य मूद्रा क्षेत्र में आलाय पेन पाइन्ट तथा निब स्लिटिंग वील्स के आयात के लिए 5,000 रुपये का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/1799163 दिनांक 2-2-1973 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुमति प्रती (केवल सीमा-शुल्क कार्यसंबंधी) के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि उस की मूल प्रती बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना ही खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

2. उपर्युक्त विवरण के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हंडबुक, 1973-74 की कंडिका 320 के अन्तर्गत यथा अपेक्षित एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है।

में संतुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल प्रति खाँ गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

3. आयात नियंत्रण आदेश 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9 (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत मेरे लिए प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर मैं उक्त मूल लाइसेंस (सीमाशुल्क प्रति मात्र) को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. आवेदक को अब आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हस्तशुल्क 1973-74 की कंडिका 320 की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि (केवल सीमाशुल्क कार्य-संबंधी प्रति) जारी की जा रही है।

[मि. सं. एन. पी./ए-8/ए. एम. 73/ए. यू. टी./सी. एल. ए./2043]

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

CANCELLATION ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th September, 1973

S.O. 210.—M/s. Ambitious Enterprise, H-2, Model Town, Delhi-9 were granted import licence No. P/S/1799163 dated 2-2-1973 for Rs. 5,000/- for import of Alloy Pen Point & Nib Slitting Wheels from G. C. A. They have applied for issue of duplicate copy (Customs purpose only) of the said licence on the ground that the original copy thereof has been lost/misplaced without having been utilised at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit in support of the above statement, as required under para 320 of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original copy of the said licence has been lost/misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section 9(cc) of Import Control Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955, I order the cancellation of the said original licence (Custom Copy only).

4. The applicant is now being issued duplicate copy (Custom purpose only) of the aforesaid licence in accordance with the provision of para 320 of the I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74.

[F. No. NP/A. 8/AM. 73/AU. UT/CLA/2043]

आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 211.—सर्वश्री जनता कौमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, गोकल वाड़ी, शिवगंज (राजस्थान) को सलीनियम के आयात के लिए 35,000/- रुपये मूल्य का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/1717232 दिनांक 1-8-1972 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने 35,000/- रुपये की बिना उपयोग की गई धनराशि के लिए सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति किसी भी सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत कराए बिना खाँ गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में फर्म ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि पुस्तक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320(2) की शर्तों के अनुसार इस संबंध में एक शपथपत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति खाँ गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रति खाँ गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 के खंड 9 (सी सी) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं 35,000/- रुपये की बिना उपयोग की गई धनराशि के लिए लाइसेंस सं.

पी/एस/1717232 दिनांक 1-8-1972 की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

अब, आवेदक को आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि पुस्तक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320(4) की शर्तों के अनुसार इस लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या पी/जे-2(एन)/ए.एम-71/ए.यू. राज एण्ड एडहो/सी. एल. ए./2617]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1973

S.O. 211.—M/s. Janta Chemical Industries, Gokel Wadi, Sheo Ganj (Raj.) were granted import licence No. P/S/1717232 dated 1-8-1972 for Rs. 35,000/- for the import of Salenium. They have applied for the issue of duplicate copy of Customs purposes copy for the un-utilised amount of Rs. 35,000/- on the ground that the original custom purposes copy has been lost/misplaced without having been registered with any Custom House.

In support of their contention the firm have furnished an affidavit to the effect that original custom copy has been lost/misplaced in terms of para 320(2) of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original custom copy has been lost/misplaced.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 9(CC) import (Control) order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955, I order the cancellation of custom purposes copy No. P/S/1717232 dated 1-8-1972 for un-utilised amount of Rs. 35,000/-.

The applicant is now being issued a duplicate copy of the custom purpose copy of this licence in accordance with the provisions of para 320(4) of the I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74.

[File No. P/7-2(N)/AM-71/Au. Raj & Ad hoc/CLA/2617]

आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 212.—सर्वश्री मिलखी राम चिमन लाल सं. 32. गली नं. 10, दिल्ली गेट, फिरोजपुर सिटी को इरान से सूखे फलों के आयात के लिए 4200 रुपये का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/0203944 दिनांक 19-12-1972 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हस्तशुल्क 1973-74 की कंडिका 320 (1) में बंधा अपेक्षित एक स्टाम्प कागज पर शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात नियंत्रण आदेश 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9 (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर मैं लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/0203944 दिनांक 19-12-1972 मूल्य 4200 रुपये की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति तथा सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. आवेदक को अब अनुलिपि लाइसेंस जारी करने के मामले पर आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1972-73 की कंडिका 318 (1) के अनुसार विचार किया जायेगा।

[संख्या : 21 (ए) (2) 4/716/ईरान/एडी 72/पी एन 135/72/

आई एस सी एल ए]

CANCELLATION ORDER

New Delhi, the 12th November, 1973

S.O. 212.—M/s. Milkhi Ram Chiman Lal, H. No. 32, Gali No. 10 Delhi Gate, Ferozepur City were granted licence No. P/E/0203944 dated 19-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/- for the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Customs and Exchange Purpose copies of the licence on the ground that the original Customs and Exchange Control Purpose copies have been misplaced without having been registered at Customs Authority and un-utilised at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose copies Exchange Purpose copies have been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order 1955, dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of the Customs and Exchange Control copies, of the licence No. P/E/0203944 dated 19-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/-.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 320(1) of ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74.

[F. No. 21(a) (ii) IV/716/Iran/AD 72/PN 135/72/IS/CLA]

रद्द करने का आदेश

का. आ. 213.—सर्वश्री दीना नाथ सोहन लाल सब्जी मंडी फिरोजपुर नगर को ईरान से सूखे फलों के आयात के लिए 4200/- रुपये मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ई/2510977, दिनांक 20-12-1972 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क, निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना और बिल्कुल उपयोग किये बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320 (1) में यथा अपेक्षित एक शपथ-पत्र स्टाम्प कागज पर दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9 (सी) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ई/2510977, दिनांक 20-12-1972 मूल्य 4,200/- रुपये की सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. अब आवेदक के मामले पर लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320 (1) के अनुसार विचार किया जायेगा।

[सं. 21 (ए) (2) 4/724/ईरान/एडी 72/पी एन 1/35/72/आई एस/सी एल ए]

के. आरनधीर, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक,

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 213.—M/s. Dina Nath Sohan Lal, Subzi Mandhi, Ferozepur City were granted licence No. P/E/250877 dated 20-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/- for the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Customs and Exchange Purpose copies of the licence on the ground that the original Customs and Exchange Control Purpose copies have been misplaced without having been registered at Custom Authority and un-utilised at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose copies Exchange Purpose copies have been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order 1955, dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of the Customs and Exchange Control copies, of the licence No. P/E/2510977 dated 20-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/-.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 320(1) of ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74.

[F. No. 21(a) (ii) IV/724/Iran/AD 72/PN 135/72/IS/CLA]

आदेश

का. आ. 214.—सर्वश्री हरिचन्द सुपुत्र स्वर्गीय नानक चन्द, सब्जी मंडी, फिरोजपुर सिटी को ईरान से सूखे फलों के आयात के लिए 4200 रु का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/2510978 दिनांक 20-12-72 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराये बिना और बिल्कुल उपयोग किये बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात-व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1973-74 की कंडिका 320(1) में यथा अपेक्षित एक स्टाम्प कागज पर शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात नियंत्रण आदेश 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9(स) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर मैं लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/2510978 दिनांक 20-12-1972 मूल्य 4200 रुपये की मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति तथा सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. आवेदक को अब अनुलिपि लाइसेंस जारी करने के मामले पर आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक 1972-73 की कंडिका 318(1) के अनुसार विचार किया जायेगा।

[सं. 21 (ए) (2) 4/725 ईरान एडी 72/पी एन 135/72/आई एस/सी एल ए]

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 214.—M/s. Hari Chand S/o L. Nanak Chand, Subzi Mandi, Ferozepur City were granted licence No. P/E/2510978 dated 20-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/- for the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Customs and Exchange Purposes copies of the licence on the ground that the Original Customs and Exchange Control Purpose copies have been misplaced without having been registered at Customs Authority and un-utilised at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74. I

am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose copies and Exchange Purpose copies have been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order 1955, dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of the Customs and Exchange Control copies, of the licence No. P/E/2510978 dated 20-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/- .

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 320(1) of ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74.

[F. No. 21(a) (ii) IV/725/Iran/AD-72/PN 135/72/IS/CLA]

रख करने का आदेश

का. आ. 215.—सर्वश्री मनोहर लाल, सब्जी मंडी, फिरोजपुर नगर को ईरान से सूखे फलों के आयात के लिए 4,200 रुपये मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस संख्या: पी/ई/0203949, दिनांक 19-12-72 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क, निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना और बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हंडबुक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320(1) में यथा अपेक्षित एक शपथपत्र स्टाम्प कागज पर दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9(सी) द्वारा प्रवृत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ई/0203949 दिनांक 19-12-72 मूल्य 4,200 रुपये की सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति को ख़ुद करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. अब आवेदक के मामले पर लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हंडबुक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320(1) के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

[संख्या: 21(ए) (2) 4/717 (ईरान)/ए डी-72/पी एन 135/72/

आई एस/सी एल ए]

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 215.—M/s. Manohar Lal, Subzi Mandi, Feroze-pur City were granted licence No. P/E/0203949 dated 19-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/- for the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Customs and Exchange Purpose Copies of the licence on the ground that the original Customs and Exchange Control Purpose copies have been misplaced without having been registered at Customs Authority and un-utilised at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose copies and Exchange Purpose copies have been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order 1955, dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of the Customs and Exchange Control copies, of the licence No. P/E/0203949 dated 19-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/-.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 320(1) of ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74.

[F. No. 21(a) (ii) IV/717/Iran/AD 72/PN 135/72/IS/CLA]

आदेश

का. आ. 216.—सर्वश्री धनु राम चन्द 1451, सब्जी मंडी, अबोहर (पंजाब) को ईरान से सूखे फलों के आयात के लिए 4,200 रुपये का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/0203936 दिनांक 19-12-1972 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना और बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हंडबुक, 1973-74 की कड़ीका 320(1) में यथा अपेक्षित एक स्टाम्प कागज पर शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9 (सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रवृत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर मैं लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/0203936 दिनांक 19-12-1972 मूल्य 4,200 रुपये की मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति तथा सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. आवेदक को अब अनुलिपि लाइसेंस जारी करने के मामले पर आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हंडबुक, 1972-73 की कड़ीका 318(1) के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

[संख्या: 21 (ए) (2) 4/708/ईरान/ए डी 72/पी एन 135/

72/आई एस/सी एल ए]

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 216.—M/s. Dhanu Ram Ram Chand, 1451, Subzi Mandi, Abohar (Punjab) were granted licence No. P/E/0203936 dated 19-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/- for the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Customs and Exchange Purpose copies of the licence on the ground that the original Customs and Exchange Control Purpose copies have been misplaced without having been registered at Customs Authority and un-utilised at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose copies and Exchange Purpose copies have been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order 1955, dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of the Customs and Exchange Control copies, of the licence No. P/E/0203936 dated 19-12-1972 for Rs. 4200/-.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 320(1) of ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74.

[F. No. 21(a) (ii) IV/708/Iran/AD 72/PN 135/72/IS/CLA]

रख करने का आदेश

का. आ. 217.—सर्वश्री सोहन लाल आत्मज एल बेली राम, सब्जी मंडी, फिरोजपुर नगर को ईरान से सूखे फलों के आयात के लिए 4200/- रुपये मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ई/0203938, दिनांक 19-12-72 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क, निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियमन नियंत्रण प्रति जारी करने

के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना और बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320(1) में यथा अपेक्षित एक शपथपत्र स्टाम्प कागज पर दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9(सी) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ई/0203938, दिनांक 19-12-72 मूल्य 4,2000/- रुपये की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. अब आवेदक के मामले पर लाइसेंस की अनुरूप जारी करने के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320(1) के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

[सं. : 21(ए)(2)4/711/ईरान/एडी-72/पी. एन-135/72/आई-स्वा/सी एल ए]

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 217.—M/s. Sohan Lal S/o L. Belj Ram, Subzi Mandi, Ferozepur City were granted licence No. P/E/0203938 dated 19-12-72 for Rs. 4200 for the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Customs and Exchange Purpose copies of the licence on the ground that the original Custom and Exchange Control Purpose copies have been misplaced without having been registered at Customs Authority and un-utilized at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure; 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose copies and Exchange Purpose Copy have been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order 1955, dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of the Customs and Exchange Control copies of the licence No. P/E/0203938 dated 19-12-1972 for Rs. 4200.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 320(1) of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules & Procedure 1973-74.

[F. No. 21(a)(ii)IV/711/Iran/AD-72/PN 135/72/1-Swa/CLA]

रद्द करने का आदेश

क. आ. 218.—सर्वश्री मोहन लाल आत्मज श्री मंजी राम, सब्जी मंडी, फिरोजपुर नगर को ईरान से सूखे फलों के आयात के लिए 4200/- रुपये मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ई/0203937, दिनांक 19-12-72 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना और बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320(1) में यथा अपेक्षित एक शपथपत्र स्टाम्प कागज पर दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9(सी) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ई/0203937 दिनांक 19-12-72 मूल्य 4,200 रुपये की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. अब आवेदक के मामले पर लाइसेंस की अनुरूप जारी करने के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1973-74 के पैरा 320(1) के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

[सं. : 21(ए)(2)/710/ईरान/एडी/72/पीएन-135/72/आई-एस/सी. एल. ए.]

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 218.—M/s. Mohan Lal S/o Manghi Ram, Subzi Mandi, Ferozepur City were granted licence No. P/E/0203937 dated 19-12-72 for Rs. 4200 for the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Customs and Exchange Purpose copies of the licence on the ground that the original Custom and Exchange Control Purpose copies have been misplaced without having been registered at Customs Authority and un-utilized at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose copies and Exchange Purpose Copy have been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order 1955, dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of the Customs and Exchange Control copies of the licence No. P/E/0203937 dated 19-12-1972 for Rs. 4200.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 320(1) of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules & Procedure 1973-74.

[F. No. 21(a)(ii)IV/710/Iran/AD-72/PN 135/72/IS/CLA]

आदेश

क. आ. 219.—सर्वश्री उद्धमी राम एंड कं., सब्जी मंडी, अमोहर (पंजाब) को ईरान से सूखे फलों के आयात के लिए 4200 रु. का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/0203934 दिनांक 19-12-72 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुरूप जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना और बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हैंडबुक, 1973-74 की कड़ीका 320(1) में यथा अपेक्षित एक स्टाम्प कागज पर शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9(सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर मैं लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/0203934 दिनांक 19-12-72

मूल्य 4200 रुपये की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रती तथा सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रती को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. आवेदक को अब अनुलिपि लाइसेंस जारी करने के मामले पर आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि बम्बई 1973-74 की कड़ीका 320(1) के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

[संख्या : 21(ए)(2)4/707/ईरान/ए. डी. 72/पी.एन. 135/72/

आई. एस./सी. एन. ए.1

कै. आर. धीर, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक,

कृते संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक

CANCELLATION ORDER

S.O. 219.—M/s. Udhmi Ram & Co. Subzi Mandi, Abohar (Pb.), were granted licence No. P/E/0203934 dated the 19-12-72 for Rs. 4200 for the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Customs and Exchange Purpose copies of the licence on the ground that the original Custom and Exchange Control Purpose copies have been misplaced without having been registered at Customs Authority and un-utilized at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure; 1973-74. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purpose copies and Exchange Purpose Copy have been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order 1955, dated 7-12-55 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of the Customs and Exchange Control copies of the licence No. P/E/0203934 dated 19-12-72 for Rs. 4200.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 320(1) of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules & Procedure 1973-74.

[F. No. 21(a)(ii)/IV/707/Iran/AD-72/PN 135/72/IS/

CLAI

K. R. DHEER, Dy. Chief Controller,
For Jt. Chief Controller

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

बम्बई, 16 मई, 1973

विषय : सर्वश्री अजीत कुमार एम. शाह, नटवर हाउस, द्वितीय मंजिल, 42, अब्दुल रहमान स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-3 को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं. पी/के/2646629 दिनांक 1-8-72 (सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रती) को रद्द करना।

का. आ. 220.—सर्वश्री अजीत कुमार एम. शाह, नटवर हाउस, द्वितीय मंजिल, 42, अब्दुल रहमान स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-3 को "बिना कट और बिना जड़ हुए बहुमूल्य और कम बहुमूल्य रत्नों" के आयात के लिए 3305/- रु. मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस सं. पी./के/2646629 दिनांक 1-8-72 प्रदान किया गया है। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती की अनुलिपि के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल प्रती बिल्कुल भी उपयोग किए बिना खो गई या अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। अपने दावे की पुष्टि में आवेदकों ने रजिस्ट्रार तथा प्रेसीडेन्सी मजिस्ट्रेट एस्प्लेनेड कोर्ट, बम्बई के सामने विधिवत शपथ लेकर एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है।

2. मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि लाइसेंस सं. पी/के/2646629 दिनांक 1-8-72 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रती खो गई है और निवेश देता हूँ कि इस की अनुलिपि आवेदक फर्म को जारी की जाए।

3. लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रती रद्द की गई समझी जाए।

[एस. 3/231/19432/ए. एम. 73/एल./एस. सी. 6]

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

Bombay, the 16th May, 1973

ORDER

Sub : Cancellation of Licence No. P/K/2646629 dated 1-8-72 (Customs Copy) issued to M/s. Ajitkumar M. Shah, Natvar House, 2nd Floor, 42, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay-3.

S.O. 220.—M/s. Ajitkumar M. Shah, Natvar House, 2nd Floor, 42, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay-3, have been granted licence No. P/K/2646629 dt. 1-8-72 for Rs. 3305/- for import of 'Precious or semi-precious stone Uncut and Unset'. They have applied for Duplicate Customs Copy of the said licence on the ground that the original has been lost or misplaced without having been utilised at all. In support of their claim, the applicants have filed an affidavit duly sworn in before the Registrar & Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay.

2. I am satisfied that the original Customs Copy of licence No. P/K/2646629 dated 1-8-72 have been lost and direct that duplicate Customs copy of the licence be issued to the applicant firm.

The original Customs Copy of the licence is treated as cancelled.

[File No. S. 3/231/19432/AM. 73/L/SC. VI]

आदेश

बम्बई, 22 अक्टूबर, 1973

विषय : सर्वश्री आर. विष्णु एंड कंपनी, सुमन हाउस, पांचवी मंजिल, चापाटी सी फेस, बम्बई-7 को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/के/2654368, दिनांक 13-3-72 को रद्द करना।

का. आ. 221.—सर्वश्री आर. विष्णु एंड कंपनी, सुमन हाउस, पांचवी मंजिल, चापाटी सी फेस, बम्बई-7 को बिना कट और बिना जड़ हुए मृत्ताओं के आयात के लिए 1,48,164/- रुपये मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/के/2654368, दिनांक 13-3-72 प्रदान किया गया है। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती की अनुलिपि के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रती सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत कराने के बाद खो गई है या अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। अपने दावे के समर्थन में आवेदकों ने प्रेसीडेन्सी मजिस्ट्रेट, 14 बां कोर्ट, गिरगाम, बम्बई के सामने विधिवत शपथ लेकर एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है।

2. मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/के/2654368, दिनांक 13-3-72 की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती खो गई है या अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निवेश देता हूँ कि इस की अनुलिपि प्रती आवेदक फर्म को जारी की जाए।

3. लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती रद्द कर दी गई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. : एस-2/406/11375/ओ. डी. 71/एससी. 6]

डी. हिंसा, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक,

कृते संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

Bombay, the 22nd October, 1973

Sub.—Cancellation of Licence No. P/K/2654368 dated 13-3-72 issued to M/s. R. Vidyut & Co., Suman House, 5th Floor, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay-7.

S.O. 221.—M/s. R. Vidyut & Co., Suman House, 5th Floor, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay-7, have been granted licence No. P/K/2654368 dated 13-3-72 for Rs. 1,48,164 for import of Diamonds un-cut and unset. They have applied for Duplicate Customs copy of the said licence on the ground that the original has been lost or misplaced after having been registered with Customs House. In support of their claim, the applicants have filed an affidavit duly sworn in before the Presidency Magistrate, 14th Court, Girgaum, Bombay.

2. I am satisfied that the original Customs Copy of licence No. P/K/2654368 dated 13-3-72 has been lost or misplaced and direct that duplicate copy of the licence be issued to the applicant firm.

3. The original Customs copy of the licence is treated as cancelled.

[No. S. 2/406/11375/OD. 71/SC. 6]
D. D'SOUZA, Dy. Chief Controller,
for Jt. Chief Controller

संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय,

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 222.—सर्वश्री लाल चन्द सुपुत्र श्री गंडा राम, मकान सं. 21, स्ट्रीट सं. बी. एस. 12, मुहल्ला पटवारी, फिरोजपुर सिटी को इरान से सूखे फलों का आयात के लिए 4200 रु. का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/0218306 दिनांक 1-11-72 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की मूला-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुरूपी जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल मूला-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हंडबुक, 1973-74 की कंडिका 320(1) में यथा अपेक्षित एक स्टाम्प कागज पर एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल मूला-विनिमय प्रयोजन प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

3. अद्यतन यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-55 की धारा 9 (सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रवृत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर मैं लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/0218306 दिनांक 1-11-72 मूल्य 4200 रुपये की मूला-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. आवेदक को अब अनुरूपी लाइसेंस जारी करने के मामले पर आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि हंडबुक, 1972-73 की कंडिका 318(1) के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

[सं. 21(ए) (2)4/177/ईरान/एसी 72/पी. एन 135/72/आई एस/सी. एल. ए.]

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

CANCELLATION ORDER

New Delhi, the 12th November, 1973

S.O. 222.—M/s. Lal Chand S/o Ganda Ram, H. No. 21, St. No. BS 12, Mohalla Patwari, Ferozepur City were granted licence No. P/E/0218306 dated 1-11-72 for Rs. 4200 for

the import of Dry Fruits from Iran. They have applied for issue of duplicate Exchange Purpose Copy of the licence on the ground that the original Exchange Control Purpose Copy has been misplaced without utilised at all.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 318(1) ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure, 1972-73. I am satisfied that the original Exchange Purpose copy has been misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(c) Import (Control) Order, 1955, dated 7-12-55 as amended upto date. I order the cancellation of the Exchange Control Copy of the Licence No. P/E/0218306 dated 1-11-72 for Rs. 4200.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate licence in accordance with para 318(1) of ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedure 1972-73.

[F. No. 21(a)(ii)IV/177/Iran/AD 72/PN 135/72/IS/CLA]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 223.—सर्वश्री प्रेम एक्सपोर्ट्स एन्ड इम्पोर्ट्स कारपोरेशन, एफ-2/22-ए, माडल टाउन, दिल्ली-9 को रेडबुक के परिशिष्ट-26 के अनुसार मोटर वाहक के पुर्जों के आयात के लिए 1250 रुपये मूल्य का एक संस्थापित आयातक लाइसेंस सं. पी/ई/8558171 दिनांक 25-8-71 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूला-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुरूपीयों के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल प्रतियाँ खो गईं या अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं। फर्म द्वारा यह भी बताया गया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं कराई थी और इसीलिए उसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

इस घोषणा की पुष्टि में आवेदक ने विधिवत् साक्ष्यांकित एक शपथपत्र यह उल्लेख करते हुए दाखिल किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूला-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई हैं या अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं।

मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूला-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई हैं और निदेश देता हूँ कि इन की अनुरूपी प्रतियाँ आवेदक को जारी की जाएं। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मूला-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति रद्द की जाती हैं।

[संख्या : एम. बी. पी./ (149)/एएम 72/क्यू एल/सी एल ए]

डी. एस. मोस्कीमा, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक,
कृते संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1973

S.O. 223.—M/s. Prem Export & Import Corporation, F-2/22-A, Model Town Delhi-9 were granted an Established Importers licence No. P/E/8558171 dated 25-8-71 for Rs. 1250 for import of Motor Vehicle Parts as per Appendix 26 of the Red Book. They have applied for the duplicate Customs purpose and Exchange Control Copy of the said licence on the ground that the original has been lost or

misplaced. It is, further stated by the firm that the original Custom Purpose Copy of the licence was not registered with Customs House and hence has not been utilised.

In support of this declaration, the applicant has filed an affidavit duly attested stating that the original Customs Purpose and Exchange Control Copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced.

I am satisfied that the original Custom Purpose and Exchange Control copy of the said licence has been lost and direct that a duplicate Custom Purpose and Exchange Control copy of the licence issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purpose and Exchange Control copy of the licence is Cancelled.

[F. No. MVP/149/AM-72/QL/CLA/2228]

D. S. MORKRIMA, Dy. Chief Controller,
for Joint Chief Controller

(मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 224.—सर्वश्री इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कार्पोरेशन आफ इन्डिया लि., इन्डस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट एरिया चैरलापल्ली, हैदराबाद-40 को स्वतंत्र श्रोतों के मद्धे पूंजीगत उपकरणों के आयात के लिए 3,00,000/- रु. का एक आयात लाइसेंस संख्या जी/सी/2028914/सी/एक्स एक्स/45/एच/35-36, दिनांक 17-10-72 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क कार्यसम्बन्धी तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस खो गया है। लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा आगे यह बताया गया है कि लाइसेंस का आंशिक रूप से प्रयोग करने के बाद वह खो गया था और इसे बम्बई सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों के पास पंजीकृत करवाया गया था। लाइसेंसधारी ने 1,59,300/- रु. तक के लिए लाइसेंस का उपयोग कर लिया है और अब इसमें 1,40,700 रु. शेष बचा है।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट हैं कि लाइसेंस संख्या जी/सी/2028914/सी/एक्स एक्स 45/एच/एच/35-36, दिनांक 27-10-72 खो गया है और निदेश देता है कि उन्हें अनुलिपि लाइसेंस (सीमाशुल्क कार्यसम्बन्धी तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण दोनों प्रतियां) जारी किया जाना चाहिए। मूल लाइसेंस अर्थात् उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क कार्यसम्बन्धी तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण दोनों प्रतियां एतद्द्वारा रद्द की जाती हैं।

[संख्या सी/जी-2/डी ई (139)/72-73]

एन. सी. कर्जीलाल, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक
कृते मुख्य नियंत्रक

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1974

S.O. 224.—M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Industrial Development Area, Cherlapalli, Hyderabad-40, who were granted Import licence No. G/C/2028914/C/XX/45/H/35-36 dated 17-10-1972 for Rs. 3,00,000/- against free resources, for import of capital Equipments. They have requested for the issue of duplicate copy of both customs purposes and Exchange Control copy of the licence on the ground that original licence has been lost. It has been further reported by the licensee that the said licence was lost after being partly utilised and was registered with the customs authorities at Bombay. The licensee has, however, utilised the licence to the extent of Rs. 1,59,300/- having a balance of Rs. 1,40,700/-.

In support of their contention the applicant has filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original licence No. G/C/2028914/C/XX/45/H/35-36 dated 27-10-1972 has been lost and directs that a duplicate licence (both customs and exchange control copy) should be issued to them. The original licence both customs and Exchange Control copy of the said licence is hereby cancelled.

[No. CGII/DAE(139)/72-73]

N. C. NAKJILAL, Dy. Chief Controller,
for Chief Controller.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 225.—सर्वश्री वेस्टर्न इंडिया कार्बोनिन गैस कं. (प्रा.) लि., अहमदाबाद को 2,85,500 रु. (दो लाख पचासी हजार पांच सौ रु. मात्र) का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/सी/जी/2062159/टी/बीई आर/37/एच/29.30/सी जी-3 दिनांक 28-12-70 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन/मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस (सीमा-शुल्क तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति) किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत कराया बिना और उसका बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना ही खो गया/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है। इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है।

मैं तदनुसार संतुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण दोनों प्रतियां खो गई हैं। इसलिए यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उप-धारा 9 (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर सर्वश्री वेस्टर्न इंडिया कार्बोनिन गैस कं. (प्रा.) लि. अहमदाबाद को जारी किए गए उक्त लाइसेंस सं. पी/सी/जी/2062159/टी/बीई आर/37/एच/29-30 दिनांक 28-12-1970 को एतद्द्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

3. उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति लाइसेंसधारी को अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या सी. जी. 3/19(16)/69.70/2440]

एस. ए. शेषन, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

New Delhi, 2nd January, 1973

S.O. 225.—M/s. Western India Carbonic Gas Co. (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad were granted an import licence No. P/CG/2062159/T/YR/37/H/29-30/CG III dated 28-12-1970 for Rs. 2,85,500/- (Rupees two lakhs eighty five thousand and five hundred only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes/Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence on the ground that the original licence (Customs and Exchange Control copy) has been lost/misplaced without having been registered with any Customs authorities and utilised at all. In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit.

2. I am accordingly satisfied that the original licence both copies Customs & Exchange Control copy of the said licence have been lost. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-clause 9(cc) of the Imports (Control) Order 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended, the said licence No. P/CG/2062159/T/YR/37/H/29-30 dated 8-12-1970 issued to M/s. Western India Carbonic Gas Co. (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate copy of the said Licence is being issued separately to the licensee.

[No. CG. III/19(16)/69-70/2440]

S. A. SESHAN, Dy. Chief Controller.

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 226.—सर्वश्री केमो.फार्मा लैबोरेट्रीज लि. बम्बई का यू. एस. सहायता ऋण के अंतर्गत कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए 8,40,000 रु. का लाइसेंस संख्या पी/आर/एम/2153366, दिनांक 16-8-66 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रतियां (सीमा-शुल्क तथा मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण दोनों) के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस खो गया/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि संदीर्भित मूल लाइसेंस अर्थात् संख्या पी/आर/एम/2153366, दिनांक 16-8-66 खो गया/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है और निवेश देता है कि विषयाधीन लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमाशुल्क तथा मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां जारी की जानी चाहिए। विषयाधीन मूल लाइसेंस रद्द किया जा रहा है।

लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या सी एच/1-7(53)/ए एम-67/आर एम-3/1729]

आर. के. घोष, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th January, 1974

S.O. 226.—M/s. Chemo-Pharma Laboratories Limited, Bombay, were granted licence No. P/RM/2153366 dated 16-8-1966 under U.S. Aid Loan for import of raw materials valued at Rs. 6,40,000/-. They have requested for issues of duplicate copies (both Customs and Exchange Control copies) of the said licence on the ground that the original licence has been lost/misplaced.

2. In support of their contention, the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original licence referred to viz. No. P/RM/2153366 dated 16-8-1966 has been lost/misplaced and directs that duplicate Customs as well as Exchange Control copies of the licence in question should be issued to them. The original licence in duplicate is cancelled.

3. The duplicate copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[Ref. No. Ch./1-7(53)/A.M. 67/R.M. 3/1729]

R. K. GHOSH, Dy. Chief Controller.

(उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आवृत्ति

बंगलौर, 21 दिसम्बर, 1973

विषय :—5,000 रु के लिए जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/1723706/सी/एक्स एक्स/42/एक्स/33-34 दिनांक 16-5-72 की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की रद्द करना.

का. आ. 227.—सर्वश्री पारस इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन केनगेरी, ग्रामाथाना एरिया, केनगेरी बंगलौर साउथ को संगंध रसायनों, प्राकृतिक सुगंधित तेल तथा रेजिनाइड्स के आयात के लिए 5000 रुपये का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी एस/1723706/सी/एक्स एक्स/42/एक्स/33-34 दिनांक 16-5-72 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने अब उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत कराए बिना और उसका बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना ही खो गई है और अब उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की आवश्यकता पूरे मूल्य अर्थात् 5000 रुपये के लिए है।

उपर्युक्त तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है और निवेश देता हूँ कि आवेदक को उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

[संख्या आई टी सी/एम एस आई/1404/सी 497/ए एम 72/एन पी]

के. जयरामन, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

(Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

Bangalore, the 21st December, 1973

Sub. Cancellation of Customs Purposes copy of licence No. P/S/1723706/C/XX/42/X/33-34 dated 16-5-1972 for Rs. 5,000.

S.O. 227.—Messrs. Paras Industries Corporation, Kengeri Gramathana Area, Kengeri, Bangalore South, were granted an Import Licence No. P/S/1723706/C/XX/42/X/33-34 dated 16-5-1972 for Rs. 5,000/- for import of Aromatic Chemicals, Natural Essential Oils and Resinoids. They have now applied for duplicate copy of Customs Purposes copy of the above licence on the ground that the original of the above Customs Purposes copy of the licence has been lost without having been registered with any Customs Authorities and not utilised at all and that the duplicate copy of Customs Purposes copy of the above licence now required is for the full value of the licence Rs. 5,000/-.

In support of the above contention the applicants have filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of the above licence has been lost and direct that a duplicate copy of Customs Purposes copy of the above licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purposes copy of the above licence is hereby cancelled.

[No. ITC/SSI/1404/C 497/AM 72/NP]

K. JAYARAMAN, Dy. Chief Controller.

औद्योगिक विकास, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
(विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1973

का० प्रा० 228.—लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत वसूलकारों की बेवजहली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40वाँ) के अनुच्छेद 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार नीचे दी गयी तालिका के कालम 1 में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी होने के नाते उक्त अधिनियम के पालन के लिए संपदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। यह अधिकारी निम्न तालिका के कालम 2 में बताए गए लोक परिसर की श्रेणी के संबंध में सम्पदा अधिकारी को उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग तथा सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

तालिका	
अधिकारी का पद-नाम	लोक परिसर की श्रेणी
1	2
अध्यक्ष, फोटोग्रामेट्री प्रभाग भारतीय फोटो-निर्बचन संस्थान, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग, देहरादून	भारतीय फोटो निर्बचन संस्थान के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रणाधीन परिसर

[फा० सं० 25-26/73-सर्वे 1]

टी० एल० विश्वनाथन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY
(Department Of Science & Technology)

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1973

S. O. 228—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column 1 of the Table below, being a gazetted officer of the Government, to be an estate officer for the purposes of the said Act who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on an estate officer by or under the said Act in respect of the category of public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Table.

TABLE

Designation of officer	Category of public premises
1.	2.
Head of the Photogrammetry Division, Indian Photo-interpretation Institute, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.	Premises under the administrative control of the Indian Photo-interpretation Institute.

[F. No. 25-26/73-Sur. 1]

T. L. VISWANATHAN, Under Secy.

(भारतीय मानक संस्था)


नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1974

का० प्रा० 229—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन और शाब्दिक विवरण तत्समसम्बन्धी भारतीय मानकों के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं :

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिह्न उनके आगे दी हुई तिथियों से लागू हो जायेंगे।

अनुसूची





क्रम संख्या	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्समसम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पद-संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न का शाब्दिक विवरण	लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

1  हथकरघे की अवशोषी सूती जाली

IS:758-1969 हथकरघे की अवशोषी सूती जाली की विशिष्टि (पहला/पुनरीक्षण)

भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई गैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम में ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक संस्था की पद-संस्था दी गई है।

1 दिसम्बर, 1973

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2	 IS:2963	वाश बेसिनों और नदों में गंदे पानी के लिये अलोह फिटिंग	IS:2963-1964 वाशबेसिनों और नदों में गंदे पानी के लिये अलोह फिटिंग की विशिष्ट	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई सीली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम में ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक संस्था की परसंख्या दी गई है।	16 अक्तूबर, 1973
3	 IS:4382	बिना टिट वाले चश्मों के कांच	IS:4382-1967 बिना टिट वाले चश्मों के कांच की विशिष्ट	-वही-	16 जुलाई, 1973
4	 IS:5423	स्वचल गाड़ियों में लगने वाले पहियों से सीधे संबंध टेलिस्कोपी प्रकार के द्रव चालित शोक ऐब्जॉर्बर	IS:5423-1969 स्वचल गाड़ियों में लगने वाले पहियों से सीधे सम्बद्ध टेलिस्कोपी प्रकार के द्रव चालित शॉक ऐब्जॉर्बरों की सामान्य श्रपेक्षाएँ	-वही- -वही-	1 नवम्बर, 1973
5	 IS:6003	पूर्वप्रबलित कंक्रीट के लिए खाँच पड़े तार	IS:6003-1970 पूर्वप्रबलित कंक्रीट के लिए खाँच पड़े तार की विशिष्ट	-वही-	1 अगस्त, 1973

[सं० सी एस बी/13:9]






(INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION)

New Delhi, the 8th Jan., 1974

S. O. 229—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standards Mark (s) . . design (s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title (s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s)/ are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	 (6178)	Handloom cotton gauze, absorbent	IS:758-1969 Specification for handloom cotton gauze, absorbent (first revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2) (the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1 Oct. 1973
2.	 (2963)	Non-ferrous waste fittings for wash-basins and sinks	IS:2963-1964 Specification for non-ferrous waste fittings for wash-basins and sinks	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2), the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	16 Oct. 1973
3.	 (4382)	Non-tinted ophthalmic glass	IS:4382-1967 Specification for non tinted ophthalmic glass	—do—	16 Jul. 1973
4.	 (5423)	General requirements for hydraulic shock absorbers for automobile suspension, direct acting telescopic type	IS:5423-1969 Specification for general requirements for hydraulic shock absorbers for automobile suspension, direct acting telescopic type	do—	1 Nov. 1973
5.	 (6003)	Indented wire for prestressed concretes	IS:6003-1970 Specification for indented wire for prestressed concrete	—do—	1 Aug. 1973

क्र० प्रा० 230.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न उत्पादों की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए व्योरे के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई हैं, ये फीस आगे दिखाई गई तिथियों से लागू हो जाएंगी :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद का वर्ग	सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस	लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	हथकरघे की अवशोषी सूती जाली	IS: 758-1969 हथकरघे की अवशोषी सूती जाली की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1000 मीटर	50 पैसे	1 अक्टूबर, 1973
2	बाथ बेसिन और नावों में गंदे पानी के लिए अलुमिना फिटिंग	IS: 2963-1964 बाथबेसिन और नावों में गंदे पानी के लिए अलुमिना फिटिंग की विशिष्ट	एक मंच	5 पैसे	16 अक्टूबर, 1973
3	बिना टिट वाले चश्मों के कांच	IS: 4382-1967 बिना टिट वाले चश्मों के कांच की विशिष्ट	प्रति 1000 ब्लैंक	रु० 2.00	16 जुलाई, 1973
4	स्वचल गार्डियों में लगने वाले पहियों से सीधे सम्बद्ध टेलिस्कोपी प्रकार के द्रव चालित शांक ऐम्बार्सर	IS: 5423-1969 स्वचल गार्डियों में लगने वाले पहियों से सीधे सम्बद्ध टेलिस्कोपी प्रकार के द्रव चालित शांक ऐम्बार्सरों की सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	एक मंच	(1) पहली 100,000 इकाइयों के लिए 2 पैसे प्रति इकाई (2) शेष इकाइयों के लिए 1 पैसा प्रति इकाई	1 नवम्बर, 1973
5	पूर्वप्रबलित कंक्रीट के लिए खांच पड़े तार	IS: 6003-1970 पूर्वप्रबलित कंक्रीट के लिए खांच पड़े तार की विशिष्ट	एक मीटरी टन	रु० 1.00	1 अगस्त, 1973

[म० सी एम डी/13:10]

S.O. 230—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Handloom cotton gauze, absorbent.	IS:758-1969 Specification for handloom cotton gauze, absorbent (first revision).	1000 metres	50 Paise	1 Oct. 1973
2.	Non-ferrous waste fittings for wash-basins and sinks.	IS:2963-1964 Specification for non-ferrous waste fittings for wash-basins and sinks.	One piece	5 Paise	16 Oct. 1973
3.	Non-tinted ophthalmic glass.	IS:4382-1967 Specification for non-tinted ophthalmic glass.	1000 blanks	Rs. 2.00	16 Jul. 1973
4.	General requirements for hydraulic shock absorbers for automobile suspension, direct acting telescopic type.	IS:5423-1969 Specification for general requirements for hydraulic shock absorbers for automobile suspension, direct acting telescopic type.	One piece	(i) 2 Paise per unit for the first 100,000 units and (ii) 1 Paise per unit for the remaining units.	1 Nov. 1973
5.	Indented wire for prestressed concrete.	IS:6003-1970 Specification for indented wire for prestressed concrete.	One tonne	Re. 1.00	1 Aug. 1973

[No.CMD/13:10]

क्र० भा० 231.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (2) और (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में जिन मानकों के बारे में विचार किए गए हैं 1 मई से 31 मई, 1972 की अवधि में निर्धारित किए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	निर्धारित भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा रद्द हुए भारतीय मानक शीर्षक	संशोधित विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS: 531-1971 औजारों के पुर्जों के लिए सीसेदार पीतल की पत्ती की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 531-1959 औजारों के पुर्जों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त सीसेदार पीतल की पत्ती की विशिष्टि	इस मानक में औजारों के पुर्जे बनाने में काम आने वाली सीसेदार पीतल की पत्ती की तीन मिश्रधातुओं के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)
2.*IS: 774-1971 डब्ल्यू सी और मूखालयों के लिए फलश की टंकियों (वाल्व रहित साइफननुमा) की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	*IS: 774-1964 डब्ल्यू सी और मूखालयों के लिए फलश की टंकियों (वाल्व रहित साइफननुमा) की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	इस मानक में मूखालयों और डब्ल्यू सी में लगने वाली बिना वाल्व वाली साइफन द्वारा काम करने वाली ऊँचाई पर तथा नीचे लगने वाली सफाई सम्बन्धी ह्राथ से चलने वाली फलश की टंकियों के सम्बन्ध में लगने वाली सामग्रियां निर्माण चालन और परीक्षण सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)
3. IS: 788-1971 ड्राईंग की रंगीन जलसह स्याही की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 788-1955 ड्राईंग की जलसह रंगीन पारदर्शी तथा अपारदर्शी स्याही की विशिष्टि	इस मानक में ड्राईंग की जलसह रंगीन स्याही के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां दी गई हैं। इसमें आते प्रचलित रंगों को ही लिया गया है। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)
4. IS: 1008-1971 चीनी की चासनी की मिठाई की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1008-1957 चीनी की चासनी की मिठाई की विशिष्टि	इस मानक में चीनी की चासनी की बनी हुई मिठाइयों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण पद्धतियां दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)
5. IS: 1625-1971 इमारतों में काम आने वाले चूने का मसाला तैयार करने की रीतिसंहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1625-1962 इमारतों में काम आने वाले चूने का मसाला तैयार करने की रीति संहिता	इस मानक में इमारतों में काम आने वाले चूने का मसाला तैयार करने का विवरण दिया गया है। (मूल्य रु० 7.50)
6. IS: 1716-1971 इस्पात के तार के लिए विपरीत मरोड़ परीक्षण पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1716-1960 इस्पात के तार के विपरीत मरोड़ परीक्षण पद्धति	इस मानक में लेप किए अथवा खुले 0.4 से 10 मिमी तक व्यास अथवा प्रमुख माप वाले गोल अथवा सामान्य इस्पात के तार पर उल्टा मरोड़ने वाली परीक्षण पद्धति दी गई है। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)
7. IS: 1891 (भाग 3)-1971 कन्वेयर एसीलेटर के रबड़ के पट्टे की विशिष्टि: भाग 3 तेल प्रतिरोधी पट्टे		इस मानक में कन्वेयर में काम आने वाले तेल प्रतिरोधी कन्वेयर के रबड़दार पट्टों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। ये पट्टे ऐसे वातावरण में काम आते हैं जहां तेल प्रतिरोधिता आवश्यक हो। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)
8. IS: 3009-1971 जूतों पर पालिस करने के बुरुश की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 3009-1964 जूतों पर पालिस करने के बुरुश की विशिष्टि	इस मानक में जूतों पर पालिस करने के बुरुशों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)
9. IS: 3699 (भाग 2)-1971 सड़क द्वारा बन्दरों की परिवहन संहिता: भाग 2 रेल से निकटतम हवाई अड्डे तक परिवहन (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 3699 (भाग 2)-1967 सड़क द्वारा बन्दरों की परिवहन संहिता: भाग 2 रेल स्टेशन से निकटतम हवाई अड्डे तक परिवहन	इस संहिता में निम्नलिखित स्थानों से बन्दरों के परिवहन के लिए शर्तें तथा स्थितियां निर्धारित की गई हैं ? (क) एक रेल स्टेशन से दूसरे रेल स्टेशन तक (ख) रेल स्टेशन से निर्यातकर्ता के अड्डे तक (ग) निर्यातकर्ता के अड्डे से हवाई अड्डे तक (मूल्य रु० 2'00)

*भा० मा० संस्था प्रमाणन मुहर योजना के कार्यों के लिए IS: 774-1964 31 अक्टूबर, 1972 तक IS: 774-1971 के साथ लागू रहेगा।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10. IS: 3715 (भाग 2)-1971 एक दिश चालक साधनों के लिए अक्षर प्रतीक : भाग 2 डाइमोड (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	*IS: 3715-1966 एकदिश चालक साधनों के लिए अक्षर प्रतीक	इस मानक में विभिन्न डाइमोड पर काम आने वाले अक्षर प्रतीकों को लिया गया है। इसमें रेक्टोफायर डाइमोड अल्पशक्ति सिगनल डाइमोड मुरंग डाइमोड बोल्डता संदभे और बोल्डता नियंत्रक डाइमोड चर धारिता (कैपेक्टर) डाइमोड और सूक्ष्म तरंग डाइमोड को लिया गया है।	(मूल्य रु० 4.00)
11. IS: 3715 (भाग 4)-1971 एक दिश चालक साधनों के लिए अक्षर प्रतीक : भाग 4 थिस्टर (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 3715-1966 एक दिश चालक साधनों के लिए अक्षर प्रतीक	इस मानक में थिस्टरों पर काम आने वाले अक्षर प्रतीकों को लिया गया है।	(मूल्य 2.50)
12. **IS: 4366 (भाग 1)-1972 खेत में जुताई के चकतीनुमा हलों की विशिष्टि : भाग 1 अद्यतन प्रकार के (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 4366-1966, खेती में जुताई के चकतीनुमा हलों की विशिष्टि	इस मानक में जुताई में काम आने वाले चकतीनुमा हलों के विषय में लगने वाली सामग्री समाप्त तथा अन्य अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं।	(मूल्य रु० 6.00)
13. IS: 5474 (भाग 4)-1972 जलयान के पार्श्व झरोखों की विशिष्टि : भाग 4 मध्यम प्रकार के खुलने वाले तथा बन्द रहने वाले फ्रेम के ब्यौरे		इस मानक में जलयान के पार्श्व झरोखों के मध्यम प्रकार के खुलने तथा बन्द रहने वाले फ्रेम के विषय में लगने वाली सामग्री और माप सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं।	(मूल्य रु० 2.00)
14. IS: 5474 (भाग 15) 1972 जलयान के पार्श्व झरोखों की विशिष्टि : भाग 15 स्विंग काबलों की पंखनुमा डिब्बरियों के ब्यौरे		इस मानक में जलयान के हल्के मध्यम प्रकार के पार्श्व झरोखों में लगने वाले कांच होल्डर तथा धंधरीटी व्यवस्था में लगने वाले स्विंग काबलों और पंखनुमा डिब्बरियों की सामग्री तथा माप संबंधी ब्यौरे निर्धारित किए हैं।	(मूल्य रु० 2.00)
15. IS: 5701 (भाग 3)-1971 प्रयोगशाला के जीवों के प्रजनन, देखभाल, प्रबन्ध और आवास की संहिता : भाग 3 प्रयोगशाला के गिनीपिग		इस संहिता में गिनीपिग की देखभाल, प्रजनन और प्रबन्ध के संबंध में उनके आवास, सफाई, स्वास्थ्य रक्षा, आहार पानी, बीमारी के नियंत्रण, इत्यादि संबंधी स्थितियां निर्धारित की गई हैं।	(मूल्य रु० 2.50)
16. IS: 5815 (भाग 4)-1971 मछली पकड़ने के सामान संबंधी परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 4 टूटन भार ज्ञात करना		इस मानक में जाल के धागों के धागों के टूटन भार तथा गांठ टूटन भार ज्ञात करने की पद्धति निर्धारित की गई है। ये टूटन भार सूखी और गीली दोनों प्रकार की डोरियों पर निकाले जाते हैं। गांठ पड़े धागे पर गीली स्थिति में जो परीक्षण होते हैं वे काम में आने वाली धागे की कार्यप्रवृत्ता बताने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रयुक्त माने जाते हैं।	(मूल्य रु० 2.50)
17. IS: 6092 (भाग 4)-1971 उर्वरकों के बावगी लेने और परीक्षण की पद्धतियां : भाग 3 सूक्ष्ममात्रिक तत्वों की मात्रा ज्ञात करना		इस मानक में उर्वरक मिश्रण सहित उर्वरकों में सूक्ष्ममात्रिक तत्वों (बोरॉन, क्रोमियम, कोबाल्ट, तांबा, फ्लोरीन, आयोडीन, लोहा, मैगनीशियम, मैंगनीज, मालिबडीनम, निकेल और जस्ता) की मात्रा ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियां दी गई हैं।	(मूल्य रु० 8.50)

*IS: 3715-1966 तब तक लागू रहेगा जब तक पुनरीक्षित विशिष्टि के सभी भाग प्रकाशित नहीं हो जाते।

**भा भा संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) योजना कार्यों के लिए IS: 4366 (भाग 1) 1972, 1 जुलाई, 1972 से लागू हो जाएगा।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18. IS: 6103-1971 बिजली के रोधनकारी ब्रवों की प्रतिरोधिता की परीक्षण पद्धति			इस मानक में केबलों, ट्रांसफार्मरों, परिपथ भंजकों तथा अन्य बिजली के उपकरणों के नए रोधनकारी ब्रवों और काम में आ रहे ब्रवों अथवा काम में आने के बाव वाले ब्रवों की विशिष्ट प्रतिरोधिता ज्ञात करने की पद्धति निर्धारित की गई है। (मूल्य रु० 6.00)
19. IS: 6113-1970 निर्माण कार्यों के लिए एलु-मिनियम के कील-काबले इत्यादि (फासनर) की विशिष्ट	--		इस मानक में छत पर डाली जाने वाली एलुमिनियम चद्दरों में प्रयुक्त जे-नुमा टुकदार काबलों और डिबेरियों, छातेदार टोपी वाले जुड़वां काबलों और डिबेरियों तथा वाशरों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)
20. IS: 6167-1971 पतली समानान्तर चाभियों और चाभी के खांचों (की-वे) की विशिष्ट	--		इस विशिष्ट में पतली समानान्तर चाभियों और चाभी खांचों के विषय में माप और छूटें दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)
21. IS: 6143-1971 जलयान के ब्लाकों के साथ प्रयुक्त घिरियों की विशिष्ट	---		इस मानक में जलयान के ब्लाकों के साथ प्रयुक्त 1 से 12 तक सांकेतिक नाम वाली घिरियों में लगने वाली सामग्री तथा माप निर्धारित किए गए हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)
22. IS: 6163-1971 पानी, गैस और मल के लिए अपकेन्द्रण द्वारा ढले (स्पन) लोहे के अल्पदाब पाइपों की विशिष्ट	---		इस मानक में धातु अथवा बालू के सांचों में अपकेन्द्रण द्वारा ढले लोहे के अल्पदाब पाइपों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं ये पाइप पानी, गैस अथवा जलमल बहाने के काम आते हैं। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)
23. IS: 6171-1971 चूड़ियां काटने के टैपों की सफाई संबंधी तकनीकी शर्तें	IS: 1988-1962 चूड़ी काटने के टैप की विशिष्ट	आंशिक रूप से रद्द हो गई।	इस मानक में चूड़ी काटने के टैप के विषय में पारिभाषिक शब्दावली तथा सामान्य अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.50)
24. IS: 6173-1971 आई एस ओ मीटरी चूड़ियों वाले चूड़ी काटने के टैपों के चूड़ीदार अंशों संबंधी छूटें।	"		इस मानक में मीटरी और महीम अस्तर की आई एस ओ मीटरी चूड़ियों वाले चूड़ी काटने के टैप के चूड़ीदार अंश के विषय में छूटें निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.50)
25. IS: 6192-1971 एकाक्षीय ओरियन्टेड उच्च घनत्व वाले पोलिइथाइलीन टेपों की विशिष्ट	"		इस विशिष्ट में बुनाई के लिए उपयुक्त एकाक्षीय ओरियन्टेड उच्च घनत्व वाले पोलिइथाइलीन टेपों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)
26. IS: 6207-1971 आक्सीजन सिलिन्डरों के ट्रांसियों की विशिष्ट	--		इस मानक में अस्पनालों में काम आने वाले आक्सीजन के सिलिन्डरों को लाने ले जाने वाली ट्रांसियों के विषय में आवश्यक अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)
27. IS: 6208-1971 प्लास्टिक के चिकित्सा संबंधी मापी चम्मच	--		इस मानक में उपयुक्त प्लास्टिक सामग्री से बने 5 मि.मी. ली समार्ष वाले द्रव नापने के चम्मचों के विषय में मूल अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)
28. IS: 6209-1971 आंशिक विसंजन की मापन पद्धतियां	--		इस मानक में केवल प्रत्यावर्ती बोल्टता पर परीक्षण करते समय होने वाले आंशिक विसंजनों को नापने की पद्धतियां दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 9.00)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29. IS: 6235-1971 फेरो चुम्बकीय आक्साइड के बने पाटकोर और तत्संबन्धी पुर्जों के माप	--	इस मानक में फेरो चुम्बकीय आक्साइड और तत्संबन्धी पुर्जों जैसे कॉयल फारमरों से बने पाटकोरों के विषय में माप, छूटें तथा मापक निर्धारित किए गए हैं। इन पाटकोरों में दो या अधिक पुर्जे हो सकते हैं। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)	
30. IS: 6236-1971 बिजली के प्रत्यक्ष अभिलेखी माप यंत्रों की विशिष्टि	--	यह मानक अर्द्ध रेखा तथा बिन्दुवार रेखा के रूप में परिमाणों का अभिलेख करने वाले दोनों प्रकार के बिजली के प्रत्यक्ष अभिलेखी और प्रत्यक्ष अभिलेखी एवं सूचक माप यंत्रों पर लागू होता है। ये माप यंत्र समय के पालन के रूप में नापी गई एक या अधिक राशियों के तात्कालिक, मूल माध्य वर्ग (धारा एम एस) या माध्य मानों के अभिलेखन अथवा अभिलेखन एवं प्रदर्शन के काम आते हैं। (मूल्य रु० 11.50)	
31. IS: 6251-1971 नौबालन में उपयोग के लिए फब्बारों तथा फब्बारों के फिटिंगों की विशिष्टि	--	इस मानक में नौबालन में काम आने वाले फब्बारों और फब्बारे के फिटिंग के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
32. *IS: 6255-1971 डबल मिलिंग कटर की विशिष्टि	--	इस मानक में डबल मिलिंग कटरों के विषय में माप और अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
33. *IS: 6256-1971 50°-के शेल एण्ड एक कोण वाले मिलिंग कटर की विशिष्टि	--	इस मानक में 50° शेल एण्ड एक कोण वाले मिलिंग कटर के विषय में माप और अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
34. IS: 6257-1971 शेल एण्ड मिल की विशिष्टि	--	इस मानक में शेल एण्ड मिल के माप तथा अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
35. IS: 6269-1971 इथाइलीन आक्साइड की बचाव संहिता	--	इस मानक में इथाइलीन आक्साइड के गुणधर्म उनसे संबंध रखतों की प्रकृति और उनके भंडारण, उठाने-धरने, पैकिंग, लेबल लगाने, व्यर्थ सामग्री का निपटान, टंकियों और साज सामान की सफाई और भरम्मत, बुनाव, परीक्षण, व्यक्तिगत बचाव का साज सामान तथा प्राथमिक उपचार संबंधी आवश्यक जानकारी दी गई है। (मूल्य रु० 6.00)	
36. IS: 6286-1971 शून्य से नीचे के ताप पर काम देने वाले बिना जोड़ वाले वेल्डकृत इस्पात के पाइप की विशिष्टि	--	इस मानक में शून्य से नीचे के ताप पर द्रवों के बहाव के लिए काम में आने वाले बिना जोड़ द्वारा वेल्डकृत बिना जोड़ वाले इस्पात के पाइपों के चार श्रेणियों के विषय में आवश्यक अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)	
37. IS: 6288-1971 मिट्टी पलटने के हलों की परीक्षण संहिता	--	इस मानक में यह देखने के लिए कि मिट्टी पलटने के हल ठीक बने हैं तथा उचित रूप से काम करते हैं तत्संबन्धी परीक्षण पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 6.00)	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
38 15: 6306-1971 उद्भूत रबड़ की परीक्षण	--	इस मानक में उद्भूत रबड़ के विषय में परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ दी गई हैं इसमें उद्भूतशील पदार्थ (आर आर : 1), अपेक्षित घनत्व (आर आर : 2); राख (आर आर : 3), धातुओं द्वारा प्राप्त पदार्थ (आर आर : 4); कालिख (आर आर : 5); रबड़ हाइड्रोजेन (आर आर : 6); मुर्ता ब्रिक्कांमिता (आर आर : 7); की मात्रा जान करने और उसके मिश्रण (आर आर : 8) की क्रिया विधियाँ दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 7.00)	
39 *15: 6308-1971 पार्श्व और सामने वाले मिलिंग कटर की विशिष्टि	---	इस मानक में पार्श्व और सामने वाले मिलिंग कटर के विषय में माप और अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
40 15: 6309-1971 बेलनाकार मिलिंग कटर की विशिष्टि	---	इस विशिष्टि में बेलनाकार मिलिंग कटरों के विषय में माप और अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
41 *15: 6310-1971 चूल द्वारा जड़े जाने वाले मिलिंग कटर और मिलिंग आरबरो में अन्तर्विनियोजन के लिए माप	---	इस मानक में चूल द्वारा जड़े जाने वाले मिलिंग कटर और मिलिंग आरबरो में अन्तर्विनियोजन के लिए माप निर्धारित किए गए हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
42 15: 6311-1971 आई एस ओ सीटरी चूड़ियाँ तापने के मिलिन्डरो की विशिष्टि	---	इस मानक में ग्रेड ए और ग्रेड बी की चूड़ियाँ तापने के मिलिन्डरो के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। ये चूड़ी माप मिलिन्डर 0.35 मिमी से 8 मिमी तक अन्तर वाली बाहरी आई एस ओ सीटरी चूड़ियों के जांच के काम आते हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.50)	
43 15: 6313(भाग 2)-1971 इमारतों में दीमक-रोधी उपायों की रीति-संहिता, भाग 2 निर्माण पूर्व रसायनिक उपचार सम्बन्धी कार्य	---	इस मानक में नीचे लगे जाने वाली दीमक के इमारतों के बचाव के लिए मिट्टी के रसायनिक उपचार के विषय में सिफारिशें दी गई हैं। इसमें काम आने वाले रसायनों के नाम दिए गए हैं उनके उपयोग की न्यूनतम मात्राएं निर्धारित की गई हैं और निर्माणाधीन इमारत के लिए पावन की जाने वाली विधियों का विवरण दिया गया है। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)	
44 15: 6313 (भाग 3)-1971 इमारतों में दीमक से बचाने के उपायों की रीति-संहिता, भाग 3 बनी हुई इमारतों में उपचार	---	इस मानक में बनी हुई इमारतों में नीचे लगे जाने वाली दीमक के नियंत्रण तथा उन्मूलन के लिए रसायनों के उपयोग वाले उपायों का विवरण दिया गया है। (मूल्य रु० 4.50)	
45 15: 6328-1971 सामान्य कार्यों के लिए अपरेशन मेज (अ-ड्रवनिंग) की विशिष्टि	---	इस मानक में हाथ द्वारा नियंत्रित सभी प्रकार के काम आने वाली अपरेशन मेज के विषय में निर्माण तथा कार्यप्रदर्शन सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
46 15: 6349-1971 तलिकाकार बुने ताइलोन टेप की विशिष्टि	---	इस विशिष्टि में तलिकाकार बुने रेशीम ताइलोन के टेप के विषय में अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। ये टेप कर्मचारियों के पैराग्लूट तथा हवाई जहाज में सामान गिराने के उपकरण के निर्माण में काम आते हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)	

*भा मा संस्था प्रमाणन योजना के लिए 15: 6308-1971, 15: 6309-1971, 15: 6310-1971, 1 दिसम्बर, 1973 से लागू माने जाएंगे।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47.*IS: 6355-1971 चाभी-खांच काटने के मिलिंग कटर की विशिष्टि	---	इस मानक में IS: 2710-1964 मशीनी औजारों के लिए समानान्तर चाभियों और चाभी-खांच के अनुरूप चाभी-खांच काटने के उपयुक्त मिलिंग कटरों के विषय में माप तथा अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
48. IS: 6359-1971 वस्त्रादि की ताप और नमी अनुकूलन पद्धति	---	इस मानक में वस्त्रादि संबंधी सभी प्रकार की सामग्री के ताप और नमी के प्रति अनुकूलन की क्रियाविधि निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 1.50)	
49. IS: 6361-1971 बर्णमापी द्वारा फास्फोरस की मात्रा ज्ञात करने की पद्धति	---	इस मानक बर्णमापी द्वारा फास्फोरस की मात्रा ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
50. IS: 6382-1971 कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड द्वारा आग बुझाने की प्रचल प्रणाली की डिजाइन और संस्थापन की रीति संहिता	---	य मानक में निम्नलिखित प्रकार के आग बुझाने के प्रचल कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड संस्थापनों के विषय में डिजाइन सामग्रियों और परीक्षण संबंधी अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। (क) पूर्ण आवरण संस्थापन (ख) स्थानीय उपयोग संस्थापन (मूल्य रु० 8.00)	
51. IS: 6384 (भाग 1)-1971 प्रयोगशाला के पशुओं की देखरेख, प्रबन्ध तथा आवास संहिता : भाग 1 प्रयोगशाला के लिए, बन्दर	---	इस मानक में प्रयोगशाला में प्रयुक्त बन्दरों की देखरेख, प्रबन्ध तथा उनके आवास संबंधी सफाई, कर्मचारियों की स्वास्थ्य रक्षा, आहार, पानी देना, बीमारी का नियंत्रण, क्वारेन्टाईन, इत्यादि के संबंध में अभीष्ट स्थितियों का विवरण दिया गया है। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
52. IS: 6384 (भाग 2)-1971 प्रयोगशाला के पशुओं की देखरेख, प्रबन्ध तथा आवास संहिता : भाग 2 प्रयोगशाला के लिए, कुत्ते	---	इस मानक में प्रयोगशाला में प्रयुक्त कुत्तों की देखरेख तथा उनके आवास संबंधी सफाई, कर्मचारियों का स्वास्थ्य रक्षा, आहार, पानी देना, बीमारी का नियंत्रण, क्वारेन्टाईन, इत्यादि के संबंध में अभीष्ट स्थितियों का विवरण दिया गया है। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
53. IS: 6384 (भाग 3)-1971 प्रयोगशाला के पशुओं की देखरेख, प्रबन्ध तथा आवास संहिता : भाग 3 प्रयोगशाला के लिए, बिल्लियां	---	इस मानक में प्रयोगशाला में प्रयुक्त बिल्लियों की देखरेख तथा उनके आवास संबंधी सफाई, कर्मचारियों का स्वास्थ्य रक्षा, आहार, पानी देना, बीमारी का नियंत्रण, क्वारेन्टाईन, इत्यादि के संबंध में अभीष्ट स्थितियों का विवरण दिया गया है। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
54. IS: 6393-1971 ऐल्फा-फिनाइलएसीटमाइड की विशिष्टि	---	इस मानक में ऐल्फा-फिनाइलएसीटमाइड के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और जानकारी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.50)	

*भा मा संस्था प्रमाणन मुद्रा योजना के लिए IS: 6355-1971, 1 दिसम्बर 1973 से लागू हो जाएगा।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
55. IS: 6395-1971 अलिन्य (आरीकल) क्राफ्ट्स मलिन्य की विशिष्टि	---		इस मानक में वक्र सरजरी में प्रयुक्त क्राफ्ट्स नमूने के अलिन्य मलिन्यों के विषय में माप और कार्यप्रवृत्ता संबंधी अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 5.00)
56. IS: 6396-1971 इस्पात की अकार्बरीकृत गहराई नापन की पद्धतियां	---		इस मानक में इस्पात की अकार्बरीकृत गहराई नापने की निम्नलिखित दो पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं : (क) सूक्ष्मदर्शी पद्धति, और (ख) रसायनिक विश्लेषण पद्धति । इसमें अकार्बरीकृत गहराईयों के पदनाम देने की संहिता भी दी गई है । (मूल्य रु० 2.50)
57. IS: 6399-1971 कहवा बीज भंडारों के निर्माण की रीतिसंहिता	---		इस मानक में बोरो में भर कर कहवा के बीज संग्रह करने के भंडार के संबंध में अपेक्षाएं और निर्माण की पद्धतियां दी गई हैं । इसमें उपचारित कहवा भरकर रखने के भंडारों के निर्माण के विषय में अपेक्षाएं तथा पद्धतियां भी दी गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 2.00)
58. IS: 6406-1971 खाद्य श्रेणी के तीव्र ब्लू, खाद्य रंग की विशिष्टि	---		इस मानक में खाद्य श्रेणी के तीव्र ब्लू खाद्य रंग के विषय में अपेक्षाएं तथा परीक्षण पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 3.50)
59. IS: 6410-1971 शुम्बकीय दोष अन्वेषण में प्रयुक्त स्याहियों और चूर्णों की विशिष्टि	---		इस मानक में शुम्बकीय दोष अन्वेषण तकनीकी में काम आने वाली प्रतिदीप्त और अप्रतिदीप्त तेज स्याहियों और चूर्णों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 4.00)
60. IS: 6417-1971 बुने हुए वस्त्र का प्रबलन लगे रबड़ के रैम धमन होज की विशिष्टि	---		इस मानक में वस्त्र के प्रबलन के लगे रबड़ की सूखी और गोली रैत धमन के लिए प्रयुक्त होज के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बावगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 2.50)

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक संस्था, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली और उसके शाखा कार्यालयों (1) साधना तुलसी बिहार
खानपुर, अहमदाबाद-1; (2) एफ ब्लॉक, यूनियन बिल्डिंग नरसिंह राज भूषायर बंगलौर-2; (3) 534 सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल रोड, बम्बई-7; (4)
5 चौरंगी एंप्रास, कलकत्ता-13; (5) 5-9-201/2-ए, (पहली मंजिल) चिरागपुरी लेन हैदराबाद-1; (6) 117/418 बी सर्वोदय नगर, कानपुर; (7)
54 जनरल वैटर्स रोड, मद्रास 2; और (8) बी सी आई बिल्डिंग (तीसरी मंजिल) गांधी मेडन, पूर्वी पटना से प्राप्त की जा सकती है ।

[स सी एम डी/13:2]

डी० राम गुप्ता, उप-सहायक

S. O. 231.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution* (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been established during the period 1 May to 31 May 1972 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS: 531-1971 Specification for leaded brass strip for instrument parts (First Revision)	IS: 531-1959 Specification for leaded brass strip for use in the manufacture of parts for instruments	This standard covers the requirements for three alloys of leaded brass strip used in the manufacture of parts for instruments. (Price Rs. 2.50)
2.	IS: 774-1971 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (Third Revision)	IS: 774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water-closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (Second Revision)	This standard covers the requirements regarding materials, construction, operation and testing of manually-operated, high-level and low-level, valveless siphonic action type sanitary flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals. (Price Rs. 4.00)
3.	IS: 788-1971. Specification for ink, drawing, waterproof, coloured (First Revision)	IS: 788-1955 Specification for ink, drawing, waterproof, coloured, transparent and opaque	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for ink, drawing, waterproof, coloured. It includes colours which are most commonly used (Price Rs. 5.00)
4.	IS: 1008-1971 Specification for hard boiled sugar confectionery (First Revision)	IS: 1008-1957 Specification for hard boiled sugar confectionery	This standard covers the requirements and the methods of test for hard boiled sugar confectionery. (Price Rs. 2.50)
5.	IS: 1625-1971 Code of practice for preparation of lime mortar for use in buildings (First Revision)	IS: 1625-1962 Code of practice for preparation of lime mortar for use in buildings	This standard covers preparation of lime mortars for use in buildings. (Price Rs. 7.50)
6.	IS: 1716-1971 Method for reverse bend testing of steel wire (First Revision)	IS: 1716-1960 Method for reverse bend testing of steel wire	This standard prescribes the method of conducting reverse bend testing of steel wire, bare or coated, circular or non-circular of diameter or of major dimensions from 0.4 to 10mm. (Price Rs. 2.50)
7.	IS: 1891 (Part III)-1971 Specification for rubber conveyor and elevator belting Part III Oil-resistant belting	—	This standard covers the requirements for rubberized canvas oil-resistant conveyor belting for use in environments where oil resistance is required. (Price Rs. 3.50)
8.	IS: 3009-1971 Specification for brushes, shoe polishing (First Revision)	IS: 3009-1964 Specification for brushes, shoe polishing	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for brushes, shoe polishing. Price Rs. 4.00)
9.	IS: 3699 (Part II)-1971 Code for transport of monkeys by land Part II transport from rail-head to the nearest airport. (First Revision)	IS: 3699 (Part II)-1967 Code for the transport of monkeys by land Part II Transport from rail-head to the nearest airport	This code prescribed conditions for the transport of monkeys from: (a) One rail-head to the other, (b) railway station to the exporters' compound, and (c) exporters' compound to the airport (Price Rs. 2.00)
10.	IS: 3715 (Part II)-1971 Letter symbols for semiconductor devices Part II Diodes (First Revision)	@IS: 3715-1966 Letter symbols for semiconductor devices	This standard covers letter symbols for use in the field of diodes, such as rectifier diodes, low power signal diodes, tunnel diodes, voltage reference and voltage regulator diodes, variable capacitance (varactor) diodes, and microwave diodes. (Price Rs. 4.00)
11.	IS: 3715 (Part IV)-1971 Letter symbols for semiconductor devices Part IV Thyristors (First Revision)	Do.	This standard covers letter symbols to be used for thyristors. (Price Rs. 2.50)
12.	†IS: 4366 (Part I)-1972 Specification for agricultural tillage discs Part I Concave type (First Revision)	IS: 4366-1967 Specification for agricultural tillage discs	This standard specifies the materials, dimensions and other requirements for agricultural tillage discs (concave type). (Price Rs. 6.00)
13.	IS: 5474 (Part IV)-1972 Specification for ships' side scuttles Part IV Details of frame, medium type, opening, bolted	—	This standard specifies the material and dimensions of frame for medium type, bolted side scuttles. (Price Rs. 2.00)

*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme IS: 774-1964 shall run concurrently with IS: 774-1971 upto 31 October, 1972.

@IS: 3715-1966 shall remain in force till all the parts of the revised specification are published.

†For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme IS: 4366 (Part I)-1972 shall come into force with effect from 1 July 1972.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14. IS: 5474 (Part XV)-1972 Specification for ships' side scuttles Part XV Details of swing bolts and wing nuts	—	—	This standard covers the material and dimensions for swing bolts and wing nuts used for glass holder and deadlight for light and medium type ship's side scuttles. (Price Rs. 2.00)
15. IS: 5701 (Part III)-1971 Code for breeding, care, management and housing of laboratory animals Part III Laboratory guinea-pigs	—	—	This code prescribes conditions for housing, sanitation, personnel hygiene, feeding, watering, disease control, etc., in relation to care, breeding and management of guinea-pigs. (Price Rs. 2.50)
16. IS: 5815 (Part IV)-1971 Methods of test for fishing gear materials Part IV Determination of breaking load and knot breaking load	—	—	This standard prescribes the method for determination of breaking load and knot breaking load of netting yarns, determined both in the dry and wet state. Tests in the wet state on the knotted yarn are considered to be particularly appropriate in indicating the behaviour of the yarn in use (Price Rs. 2.50)
17. IS: 6092 (Part V)-1971 Methods of sampling and test for fertilizers Part V Determination of trace elements	—	—	This standard prescribes the methods for determination of trace elements (boron, chromium, cobalt, copper, fluorine, iodine, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel and zinc) in fertilizers, including fertilizer mixtures. (Price Rs. 8.50)
18. IS: 6103-1971 Method of test for specific resistance (resistivity) of electrical insulating liquids	—	—	This standard prescribes the method for the determination of specific resistance (resistivity) applied to new electrical insulating liquids, as well as to liquids in service, or subsequent to service, in cables, transformers, circuit-breakers, and other electrical apparatus. (Price Rs. 6.00)
19. IS: 6113-1970 Specification for aluminium fasteners for building purposes	—	—	This specification prescribes the requirements for J-type hook bolts and nuts, mushroom head seam bolts and nuts, and washers of aluminium for roofing sheets. (Price Rs. 5.00)
20. IS: 6167-1971 Specification for thin parallel keys and keyways	—	—	This specification prescribes the dimensions and tolerances for thin parallel keys and keyways. (Price Rs. 5.00)
21. IS: 6143-1971 Specification for sheave used with ship's blocks	—	—	This standard specifies the material and dimensions of sheaves used with ships' blocks of normal sizes 1 to 12. (Prices Rs. 3.50)
22. IS: 6163-1971 Specification for centrifugally cast (spun) iron low pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage	—	—	This standard covers the requirements for centrifugally cast (spun) iron low pressure pipes, known as LP pipes, for conveyance of water, gas and sewage, manufactured in metal or sand moulds. (Price Rs. 4.00)
23. IS: 6171-1971 Technical supply conditions for screwing taps	Partially supersedes IS: 1988-1965 Specification for screwing taps	—	This standard specifies the terminology and general requirements for screwing taps. (Price Rs. 5.50)
24. IS: 6173-1971 Tolerances on threaded portion of screwing taps with ISO metric screw threads	Do	—	This standard prescribes tolerances on threaded portion of screwing taps for ISO metric screw threads with coarse and fine pitches. (Price Rs. 5.50)
25. IS: 6192-1971 Specification for monoaxially oriented high density polyethylene tapes	—	—	This specification prescribes the requirements for monoaxially oriented high density polyethylene tapes suitable for weaving. (Price Rs. 3.00)
26. IS: 6207-1971 Specification for trolleys for oxygen cylinders	—	—	This standard covers essential requirements of trolleys for oxygen cylinders for use in hospitals. (Price Rs. 3.50)
27. IS: 6208-1971 Specification for spoons, plastics, measuring, medicine	—	—	This standard covers the basic requirements for medicine measuring spoons of 5 ml capacity made from suitable plastics materials. (Price Rs. 2.00)
28. IS: 6209-1971 Methods for partial discharge measurements	—	—	This standard applies to the measurement of partial discharges during tests with alternating voltage only. (Price Rs. 9.00)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29.	IS: 6235-1971 Dimensions of pot-cores made of ferromagnetic oxides and associated parts	—	This standard specifies the dimensions, tolerances and gauges for pot-cores which may consist of two or more parts, made of ferromagnetic oxides, and of associated parts, such as coil formers. (Price Rs. 4.00)
30.	IS: 6236-1971 Specification for direct recording electrical measuring instruments	—	This standard applies to direct recording and direct recording-cum-indicating electrical measuring instruments both the continuous line and the dotted line types, which are used for recording or recording-cum-indicating the instantaneous, rms or mean values of one or more measured quantities as a function of time. (Price Rs. 11.50)
31.	IS: 251-1871 Specification for shower and shower fittings for marine use	—	This standard covers the requirements for shower and shower fittings for marine use. (Price Rs. 2.50)
32.	*IS: 6255-1971 Specification for dove-tail milling cutters	—	This specification lays down dimensions and requirements for dove-tail milling cutters. (Price Rs. 3.00)
33.	*IS: 6256-1971 Specification for 500 shell end single angle milling cutters	—	This specification lays down dimensions and requirements for 500 shell end single angle milling cutters. (Price Rs. 3.00)
34.	*IS: 6257-1971 Specification for shell end mills	—	This specification lays down dimensions and requirements for shell end mills. (Price Rs. 3.00)
35.	IS: 6269-1971 Code of safety for ethylene oxide	—	This standard describes properties of ethylene oxide, the nature of hazards associated with it and essential information on storage, handling, packing, labelling, disposal of waste, cleaning and repair of tanks and equipment, selection and training, personal protective equipment and first-aid. (Price Rs. 6.00)
36.	IS: 6286-1971 Specification for seamless and welded steel pipe for sub-zero temperature service	—	This standard covers the requirements for 4 grades of seamless and electric welded steel pipe for conveying fluids at sub-zero temperature. (Price Rs. 5.00)
37.	IS: 6288-1971 Test code for mould board ploughs	—	This standard prescribes the method of testing mould board ploughs in respect of performance of operation and soundness of construction. (Price Rs. 6.00)
38.	IS: 6306-1971 Methods of test for reclaimed rubber	—	This standard prescribes the methods of test for reclaimed rubber; It covers test procedures for determining volatile matter (RR : 1) relative density (RR : 2); ash (RR : 3); solvent extract (RR : 4); carbon black (RR : 5); rubber hydrocarbon (RR : 6); Money viscosity (RR : 7); and procedure for compounding (RR : 8). (Price Rs. 7.00)
39.	@IS: 6308-1971 Specification for side and face milling cutters	—	This specification lays down dimensions and requirements for side and face milling cutters. (Price Rs. 3.00)
40.	@IS: 6309-1971 Specification for cylindrical milling cutters	—	This specification lays down dimensions and requirements for cylindrical milling cutters. (Price Rs. 3.00)
41.	@IS: 6310-1971 Dimensions for interchangeability of milling cutters and milling arbors with tenon drive	—	This specification lays down dimensions for interchangeability of milling cutters and milling arbors with tenon drive. (Price Rs. 3.00)
42.	IS: 6311-1971 Specification for ISO metric screw thread measuring cylinders	—	This standard covers the requirements of two Grades A and B of screw thread measuring cylinders, used for checking the ISO metric external threads ranging from 0.35 mm to 8 mm pitch. (Price Rs. 5.50)

*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme, IS: 6255-1971, IS: 6256-1971 and IS: 6257-1971 shall come into force with effect from 1 December 1973.

@For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme, IS: 6308-1971, IS: 6309-1971 and IS: 6310-1971 shall come into force with effect from 1 December 1973.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
43.	IS: 6313 (Part II)-1971 Code of practice for anti-termite measures in buildings Part II Pre-constructional Chemical treatment measures	—	This standard gives recommendations for the chemical treatment of soils for the protection of buildings from attack by sub-terranean termites. It includes reference to the chemicals to be used, lays down minimum rates of application for usage, and outlines procedures to be followed while the building is under construction. (Price Rs. 4.00)
44.	IS: 6313 (Part III)-1971 Code of practice for anti-termite measures in buildings Part III treatment for existing buildings	—	This standard covers anti-termite measures for the eradication and control of subterranean termites in existing buildings using chemicals. (Price Rs. 3.50)
45.	IS: 6328-1971 Specification for table, operation, general purposes (non-hydraulic)	—	This standard lays down constructional and performance requirements of manually controlled, all purpose operation table. (Price Rs. 2.50)
46.	IS: 6349-1971 Specification for tubular woven nylon tape	—	This specification prescribes requirements of undyed woven tubular nylon tape for use in the manufacture of personnel parachutes and other aerial delivery equipment. (Price Rs. 5.00)
47.	*IS: 6355-1971 Specification for keyway milling cutters	—	This specification prescribes dimensions and requirements for keyway milling cutters suitable for keyways conforming to IS: 2710-1964 'Parallel keys and keyways for machine tools'. (Price Rs. 3.00)
48.	IS: 6359-1971 Method for conditioning of textiles	—	This standard prescribes a procedure for conditioning of all textile materials. (Price Rs. 1.50)
49.	IS: 6361-1971 Methods of colorimetric determination of phosphorus	—	This standard prescribes the colorimetric methods for the determination of phosphorus. (Price Rs. 2.50)
50.	IS: 6382-1971 Code of practice for design and installation of fixed carbon dioxide fire extinguishing system	—	This standard lays down the requirements for design, materials, and testing of 'fixed carbon dioxide fire extinguishing installation' of the following types: (a) Total flood installation, and (b) Local application installation. (Price Rs. 8.00)
51.	IS: 6384 (Part I)-1971 Code for care, management and housing of laboratory animals Part I Laboratory monkeys	—	This code prescribes optimum conditions for housing, sanitation, personnel hygiene, feeding, watering, disease control, quarantine, etc., in relation to care, management and housing of laboratory monkeys. (Price Rs. 2.50)
52.	IS: 6384 (Part II)-1971 Code for care, management and housing of laboratory animals Part II Laboratory dogs	—	This code prescribes optimum conditions for housing, sanitation, personnel hygiene, feeding, watering, disease control, etc., in relation to care, management and housing of laboratory dogs. (Price Rs. 2.00)
53.	IS: 6384 (Part III)-1971 Code for care, management and housing of laboratory animals Part III Laboratory cats	—	This code prescribes optimum conditions for housing, sanitation, personnel hygiene, feeding, watering, diseases control, etc., in relation to care, management and housing of laboratory cats. (Price Rs. 2.00)
54.	IS: 6393-1971 Specification for α -phenylacetamide	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for α -phenylacetamide. (Price Rs. 5.50)
55.	IS: 6395-1971 Specification for clamps, auricle, Crafoord's	—	This specification prescribes dimensional and performance requirements of auricle clamps, Crafoord's type used in thoracic surgery. (Price Rs. 5.00)
56.	IS: 6396-1971 Methods of measuring decarburized depth of steel	—	This standard specifies the following two methods of measuring decarburized depth of steel and also lays down the code for designating decarburized depth: (a) Microscopic method, and (b) Chemical analysis method. (Price Rs. 2.50)

*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme, IS: 6355-1971 shall come into force with effect from 1 December 1973.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
57. IS: 6399-1971 Code of practice for construction of coffee seed storage structures			This standard specifies requirements and method for construction of coffee seed storage structures of the bag storage type. It also specifies requirements and method of construction for storage structures intended to store cured coffee. (Price Rs. 2.00)
58. IS: 6406-1971 Specification for brilliant blue, FCF food grade	—		This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for brilliant blue, FCF food grade. (Price Rs. 3.50)
59. IS: 6410-1971 Specification for magnetic flaw detection inks and powders	—		This standard specifies the requirements for non-fluorescent and fluorescent inks, concentrates and powders used in magnetic flaw detection techniques. (Price Rs. 4.00)
60. IS: 6417-1971 Specification for rubber sand blast hose with woven textile reinforcement	—		This standard prescribes the requirements, methods of sampling and test for wet and dry sand blasting hose of rubber with woven textile reinforcement. (Price Rs. 2.50)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch Offices at (i) 'Sadhna' Tulsivihar, Khanpur, Ahmedabad-1 (ii) 'F' Block, Unity Bldg., Narasimharaja Square, Bangalore-2; (iii) 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7; (iv) 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13; (v) 5-9-201/2-A (First Floor), Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad-1; (vi) 117/418 B Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur-5; (vii) 54 General Patters Road, Madras 2 and (viii) B. C. I. Building (3rd Floor) Gandhi Maidan East, Patna-4.

[No. /13:2]

D. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Director General.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय

(इस्पात विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1973

क्र० आ० 232.—संपदा निदेशालय (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय) के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 21012 (8)/72 पीप 4 तारीख 29 नवम्बर, 1972 के पैरा 2 के साथ पठित, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 32) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ (1) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों को, जो भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पक्ति के समतुल्य अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्ति करती है और उक्त अधिकारी उक्त सारणी के ए स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थान की बाबत अपनी-अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उसके अधीन संपदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और अधिभोगित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पद नाम	सरकारी स्थान के प्रवर्ग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)
1. उप-नगर-प्रणामक, बोकारो स्टील लि., बोकारो स्टील सिटी, जिला धनबाद, बिहार	बोकारो स्टील सिटी के या उसके द्वारा या उसकी ओर से पड़े पर लिए गए अथवा अधिग्रहण किए गए स्थान और जो उनके अपने-अपने प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन हैं।
2. उच्च भूमि और संपदा अधिकाारी, बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड, बोकारो स्टील सिटी, जिला धनबाद, बिहार	

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(Department of Steel)

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1973

S.O. 232.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 (32 of 1958) read with para 2 of the Directorate of Estates' (Ministry of Works and Housing) O.M.No.21012(8)/72-Pol.IV, dated the 29th November, 1972, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being officers equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of Government, to be Estate Officers for the purposes of the said Act and the said officers shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on Estate Officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in column (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Categories of Public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
1. Deputy Town Administrator, Bokaro Steel City, Dhanbad, Bihar.	Premises belonging to, or taken on leave or requisitioned by or on behalf of the Bokaro Steel
2. Senior Land and Estate Officer, Bokaro Steel Limited, Bokaro Steel City, Dist. Dhanbad, Bihar.	limited and which are under their respective administrative control.

[सं० बी० 24(68)/69]

जी० एन० टंडन, निदेशक

[No. B-24(68)/69]

G.N. TANDON, Director

(खान विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 1974

का० प्रा० 233.— यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में से कोयला प्राप्त होने की संभावना है;

अतः अब, कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा उसमें कोयले के लिए पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र की योजना का निरीक्षण, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग), दरभंगा हाउस, रांची के कार्यालय अथवा उपायुक्त, बेतुल (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में अथवा कोयला नियंत्रक, 1-काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में रुचि रखने वाले सभी व्यक्ति, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट समस्त मानचित्र, चार्ट और अन्य दस्तावेज, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 90 दिन के भीतर राजस्व अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड, दरभंगा हाउस, रांची को भेजेंगे।

[सं० आ ग/राजस्व/135/73]

तारीख 13-11-73

अनुसूची

पाथाखेड़ा खण्ड-III

पाथाखेड़ा कोयला क्षेत्र

(मध्य प्रदेश)

क्रम सं०	ग्राम	ग्राम सं०	तहसील	जिला क्षेत्र	टिप्पणियां
1.	बागोदोना	453/1	बेतुल	बेतुल	भाग
2.	सोवापुर	—	"	"	भाग
3.	भोगईखापा	—	"	"	भाग
4.	आरक्षित वन	—	"	"	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र—3585 एकड़ (लगभग)

अथवा 1450.78 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :

क-ख लाइन ग्राम सोवापुर और बागोदोना से होकर गुजरती है।

ख-ग-घ-ङ लाइन ग्राम बागोदोना, बागोदोना और सोवापुर ग्रामों की भागतः सामान्य सीमा, सोवापुर और आरक्षित वन की सामान्य सीमा, तथा तावा की भागतः दक्षिणी सीमा के भाग होकर गुजरती है (कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 7(1) के अधीन भागतः सामान्य सीमा)।

127 G of I/73—6

ङ-च लाइन आरक्षित वन क्षेत्र में तथा तावा की भागतः दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है।

च-छ लाइन आरक्षित वन से होकर गुजरती है।

छ-क लाइन आरक्षित वन, ग्राम भोगईखापा और ग्राम सोवापुर में तथा तावा की भागतः दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है और प्रारम्भिक बिंदु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[फाईल सं० 25/10/73-कोयला-5]

(Department of Mines)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 1974

S.O. 233.— WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi or at the office of the Collector, Betul (MP) or at the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue Officer, National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Darohanga House, Ranchi, within 90 days from the date of publication of this notification.

No. DRG/Rev/135/73

Dated 23-11-73

SCHEDULE

PATHAKHERA BLOCK-II
PATHAKHERA COALFIELD
(Madhya Pradesh)

Sl. No.	Village	Village No.	Tahsil	District Area	Remarks
1.	Bagdona	453/1	Betul	Betul	Part
2.	Sovapur	—	"	"	Part
3.	Bhagoikhapa	—	"	"	Part
4.	Reserve Forest	—	"	"	Part
TOTAL AREA:		3585.00	acres (approximately)	OR 1450.78 hectares (approximately)	

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

A-B Line passes through villages Sovapur and Bagdona.
B-C-D-E Line passes through Bagdona, Part Common boundary of villages Bagdona & Sovapur, common boundary of villages Sovapur & Reserve Forest, along part Southern boundary of Towa Nala (i.e. along the part common boundary of Pathakhara Block-II notified U/s.7(1) of C.B.A. (A & D) Act, 1957.)
E-F Line passes along the part Southern boundary of Towa nala in Reserve forest area.
F-G Line passes through Reserve Forest.
G-A Line passes through Reserve Forest, village Bhagoikhapa and along the part Southern boundary of Towa Nala in village Sovapur and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F.No. 25/10/73-C5]

क्र० प्रा० 234.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में से कोयला प्राप्त होने की संभावना है;

अतः अब, कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उसमें कोयले के लिए पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र की योजना का निरीक्षण, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग) दरभंगा हाऊस, रांची के कार्यालय अथवा उपायुक्त पलामू, डालटन गंज (बिहार) के कार्यालय में अथवा कोयला नियंत्रक 1, कांउमिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में रुचि रखने वाले सभी व्यक्ति, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट समस्त मानचित्र, चार्ट और अन्य दस्तावेज इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 90 दिन के भीतर राजस्व अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड, दरभंगा हाऊस, रांची को भेजेंगे।

ड्राईंग संख्या-राजस्व/130/73

तारीख 30-10-73

(पूर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित क्षेत्र)

खण्ड I

(करकट्टा कोलियरी सीमा उत्तरी करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र)

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	ग्राम	थाना	थाना सं०	जिला	क्षेत्र एकड़ों में	टिप्पणी
1.	नवादीह	बरभू	4	रांची	121.75	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र 121.75 एकड़ (लगभग)

अथवा 49.75 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन

- क—ख लाइन ग्राम नवादीह से होकर गुजरती है।
 ख—ग लाइन ग्राम नवादीह से होकर गुजरती है।
 ग—घ लाइन ग्राम नवादीह और तुमंग की भागतः सामान्य सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है (अर्थात् करकट्टा कोलियरी की भागतः पट्टा अहीन सीमा के साथ)
 घ—क लाइन ग्राम नवादीह से होकर गुजरती है और प्रारम्भिक बिंदु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[सं० 25(27)/73 को-5.]

S.O. 234.—WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed:

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Palamau, Daltan-ganj, (Bihar) or at the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue Officer, National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Darbhanga House, Ranchi, within 90 days from the date of publication of this notification.

DRG No. Rev/130/73
dated 30th October, 1973.

(Area notified for prospecting

BLOCK-I

(Karkatta Colliery Extension North Karanpura Coal Field)
SCHEDULE

Sl. Village No.	Thana	Thana No.	Dis- trict	Area in acres	Re- marks
1. Nawadih.	Burmu	4	Ranchi	121.75	Part

TOTAL AREA: 121.75 acres (approximately)

or

49.75 Hectares (approximately)

Boundary Description :

- A-B Line passes through village Nawadih.
 B-C Line passes through village Nawadih.
 C-D Line passes along the part common boundary of villages Nawadih and Tumang (i.e. along the part Lease-hold boundary of Karkatta colliery).
 D-A Line passes through village Nawadih and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. 25(27)/73-C5]

क्र० प्रा० 235.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में से कोयला प्राप्त होने की संभावना है;

अतः अब, कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उसमें कोयले के लिए पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र की योजना का निरीक्षण, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड, (राजस्व अनुभाग) दरभंगा हाऊस, रांची के कार्यालय अथवा उपायुक्त पलामू, डालटन गंज, (बिहार) के कार्यालय में अथवा कोयला नियंत्रक 1, कांउमिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में रुचि रखने वाले सभी व्यक्ति, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट समस्त मानचित्र, चार्ट और अन्य दस्तावेज इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 90 दिन के भीतर राजस्व अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड, दरभंगा हाऊस, रांची को भेजेंगे।

ड्राईंग सं० राजस्व/131/73

तारीख 9-11-1973

(पूर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित क्षेत्र)

अनुसूची

घाघ खंड (उत्तरी और दक्षिणी)

उत्तरी करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र (बिहार)

घाघ उत्तरी खंड

क्रम सं०	ग्राम	थाना	थाना सं०	अंचल	जिलाक्षेत्र	टिप्पणी
1.	हेमपुर	बालूमठ	208	बालूमठ	पलामू	भाग
2.	नवादीह	"	211	"	"	भाग
3.	घाघ	"	212	"	"	भाग
4.	मैसादोन	"	213	"	"	भाग
5.	गेरेन्जा	"	214	"	"	भाग
6.	पिडार्फन	"	217	"	"	भाग
7.	मारंग लोहया	"	222	"	"	भाग
8.	विजयपुर	"	223	"	"	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र 1940.00 एकड़ (लगभग)

अथवा 785.08 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :

- क-ख लाइन ग्राम नवाडीह से होकर गुजरती है।
- ख-ग लाइन नवाडीह, धाधु, भैसादोन, गेरेंजा, बिशनपुर, मारंग लोहिया और पिंडारकन ग्राम से होकर गुजरती है।
- ग-घ लाइन, कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम की धारा 9(1) के अधीन ग्राम पिंडारकन और गेरेंजा, खंड पिंडारकन गणेशपुर की भागत सामान्य सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है।
- घ-क लाइन ग्राम गेरेंजा, भैसादोन, हेमपुर और नवाडीह से होकर गुजरती है।

धाधु दक्षिणी खंड

क्रम सं०	ग्राम	थाना	थाना सं०	अंचल	जिलाक्षेत्र	टिप्पणियाँ
1. चितरपुर		बालूमठ	210	बालूमठ	पलामू	भाग
2. धाधु		"	212	"	"	"
3. चाकला		"	238	चंदवा	"	"
4. महुआमिलान		"	279	"	"	"
5. जमीरा		"	281	"	"	"
6. आरधे		"	282	"	"	"
7. देवनडिया		"	298	"	"	"

कुल क्षेत्र 6945.00 एकड़ (लगभग)

अथवा 2810.10 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :

- क-ख-घ-ज लाइन बालूमठ अंचल के ग्राम चितरपुर और चंदवा अंचल के चाकला, महुआमिलान और आरधे ग्रामों से होकर गुजरती है।
- ख-घ-अ-ट-ड लाइन आरधे, जमीरा, महुआमिलान और देवनडिया ग्रामों से होकर गुजरती है।
- ड-ड लाइन देवनडिया और मालहन ग्रामों की भागत सामान्य सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है।
- ड-ड-ग-त-ध-द लाइन चंदवा अंचल के देवनडिया महुआमिलान, चाकला ग्रामों से होकर और बालूमठ अंचल के धाधुवा और चितरपुर ग्रामों से होकर गुजरती है।
- द-क लाइन चंदवा अंचल के ग्राम चितरपुर से होकर गुजरती है और प्रारम्भिक बिंदु 'ड' पर मिलती है।

[सं० को० 5-25(9)/73]

ए० एम० देशपाण्डे, अवर सचिव

S.O. 235.—WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Palamau, Dallanganj, (Bihar) or at the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House, Street, Calcutta.

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue Officer, National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Darbhanga House, Ranchi within 90 days from the date of publication of this notification.

DRG No. Rev/131/73,
dated 9th November, 1973
(Area notified for prospecting)

SCHEDULE

Dhadhu Blocks (North & South) North Karanpura Coalfield (Bihar)

DHADHU-NORTH BLOCK

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana No.	Anchal	District Area	Remarks
1. Hempur		Balu-math	208	Balu-math	Palamau	Part
2. Nawadih		"	211	"	"	Part
3. Dhadhu		"	212	"	"	Part
4. Bhaisadon		"	213	"	"	Part
5. Gerenja		"	214	"	"	Part
6. Pindarkon		"	217	"	"	Part
7. Marang Loiya		"	222	"	"	Part
8. Bishunpur		"	223	"	"	Part

TOTAL AREA : 1940.00 acres (approximately)

or 785.08 hectares (approximately)

Boundary description:

- A-B Line passes through village Nawadih.
- B-C Line passes through villages Nawadih, Dhadhu, Bhaisadon, Gerenja, Bishunpur, Marangloyia and Pindarkon.
- C-D Line passes through villages Pindarkon and Gerenja, part of the boundary common with Pindarkon Ganshpur Block acquired U/s. 9 (1) of the C.B.A. (A & D), Act.
- D-A Line passes through villages Gerenja, Bhaisadon, Hempur and Nawadih.

DHADHU SOUTH BLOCK

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana No.	Anchal	District Area	Remarks
1. Chitarpur		Balu-math	210	Balu-math	Palamau	Part
2. Dhadhu		"	212	"	"	"
3. Chakla		"	238	Chand-wa	"	"
4. Mahuamilan			279	"	"	"
5. Zamira		"	281	"	"	"
6. Ardhe		"	282	"	"	"
7. Deonadia		"	298	"	"	"

TOTAL AREA: . 6945.00 acres (Approximately)
or
2810.10 hectares (Approximately)

Boundry Description

E-F-G-H-I	Lines pass through villages Chitarpur of Balumath anchal and through villages Chakla, Mahuamilan & Ardhe of Chandwa anchal.
I-J-K-L-M	Lines pass through villages Ardhe, Zamira, Mahuamilan and Deonadia.
M-N	Line passes along the part common boundary of villages Deonadia & Malhan.
N-O-P-Q-R-S	Lines pass through villages Deonadia, Mahuamilan, Chakla of Chandwa anchal and through villages Dhadhua and Chitarpur of Balumath anchal.
S-E	Line passes through village Chitarpur of Chandwa anchal and meets at starting point E.

[No.C-5-25(9)/73]

A. S. DESHPANDE, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 236.—आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 12-क की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उस धारा के अधीन सीक्षित विचारण के प्रयोजनों के लिए राजस्थान मिट्टी का तेल व्याहारी अनुज्ञापन आदेश, 1971 का विशेष आदेश के रूप में घोषित करती है।

[सं. आई. एर. 11013/5/73-आई. ओ. सी.]

ई. ए. एस. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1973

S.O. 236.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby declares the Rajasthan Kerosene Oil Dealers Licensing Order, 1971, as a Special Order for purposes of summary trial under that section.

[No. IS 11013/5/73-IOC]

E. A. S. SARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1974

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 237.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. G.S.R. 886 dated the 4th July, 1973 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 18th August, 1973, at pages 1644, in rule (2), under the heading "Essential", in item (i), for "degree of equivalent" read "degree or equivalent".

[No. 2-30/69-Fy(I)T-J]

K. CHATTERJEE, Under Secy.

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय

(संस्कृति विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1973

पूर्व-अक्षय निधि अधिनियम, 1890 के मामले में और पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के लिये शारदा रंगानाथन अक्षय निधि के मामले में।

का. आ. 238.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसके साथ संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट सम्पत्ति को पूर्व-अक्षय निधि के खजाने में निहित करने के लिये एक आवेदन पत्र भेजा गया है, जो भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एस.ओ. 3371, दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1963 के साथ प्रकाशित योजना के अनुसार अनुप्रयुक्त होगी।

अतः अब, पूर्व-अक्षय निधि अधिनियम, 1890 (1890 के 6) की धारा-4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा पुर्याक्त आवेदन-पत्र पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद् द्वारा यह निर्देश करती है कि उक्त सम्पत्ति भारत के पूर्व अक्षय निधि के खजाने में, जो उसके द्वारा धार्य होगी, में निहित होगी और यह भी निर्देश देती है कि उक्त सम्पत्ति और उसकी आय का उपयोग योजना में निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

अनुसूची

पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के लिये शारदा रंगानाथन अक्षय निधि की ओर से आवधिक जमा में तमिल नाडु, औद्योगिक नियंत्रण निगम लिमिटेड मद्रास में उनके आवधिक खाते की रसीद संख्या 20004, दिनांक 22 सितम्बर, 1973 द्वारा 30,000/- रुपये की पूंजी लगाई गई।

[संख्या एफ. 4-1/71-सी.ए-1(3)]

एम. आर. चौधरी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(Department of Culture)

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1974

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 and in the matter of the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.

S.O. 238.—Whereas an application has been made to the Central Government for vesting the property specified in the Schedule appended hereto in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India, to be applied in accordance with the Scheme, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Education No. S.O. 3371 dated the 27th November, 1963;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890), and on the application as aforesaid, the Central Government hereby directs that the said property shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India to be held by him and directs that the said property and the income thereof shall be applied in accordance with the terms set out in the aforesaid Scheme.

SCHEDULE

A sum of Rs. 30,000/- invested on behalf of the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science in Fixed Deposit with the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, Madras, vide the Fixed Deposit Receipt No. 20004 dated 22nd September, 1973.

[No. F. 4-1/71-CAI(3)]

M. R. CHOUDHURY, Under Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 1974

(व्यापार नौवहन)

कां.प्रा. 239 व्यापार नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 44) की धारा 283 के खण्ड (क) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि :—

- (1) डोमिनिकन रिपब्लिक,
- (2) उरुगुए
- (3) चीन
- (4) ईरान

देशों की सरकारों ने क्रमशः 28 जून, 1973; 25 सितम्बर, 1973; 5 अक्टूबर, 1973 तथा 5 अक्टूबर, 1973 से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भार रेखा संगमन 1966 को स्वीकार कर लिया है और यह निवेदन देती है कि भारत सरकार, नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) (व्यापार नौवहन) की अधिसूचना सं. सां. प्रा. सं. 368 दिनांक 19 जनवरी, 1973 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किये जायें, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, सारणी में, 65 मव तथा तत्सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित मव एवं प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जायें, अर्थात् :—

1	2
"66. डोमिनिकन रिपब्लिक	28 जून, 1973
67. उरुगुए	25 सितम्बर, 1973
68. चीन	5 अक्टूबर, 1973
69. ईरान	5 अक्टूबर, 1973"

[सं. 11-एम. टी. ओ. (63)/73]

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1974

(MERCHANT SHIPPING)

S. O. 239—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of section 283 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby declares that the Government of the countries of :—

- (1) Dominican Republic,
- (2) Uruguay,
- (3) China,
- (4) Iran,

have accepted the International Convention on Load Lines 1966 with effect from 28th June, 1973, 25th September, 1973; 5th October, 1973 and 5th October, 1973 respectively and directs that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) (Merchant Shipping) No. S.O. 368 dated 19th January 1973, namely :—

In the said notification in the Table, after item 65 and the entries relating thereto, the following items and entries shall be added, namely :—

1	2
" 66. Dominican Republic	28 June, 1973
67. Uruguay	25 September, 1973
68. China	5 October, 1973
69. Iran	5 October, 1973 "

[No. 11-MTO(63)/73]

कां.प्रा. 240—व्यापारी नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 44) की धारा 283 के खण्ड (क) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि निम्नलिखित देशों की सरकारों, अर्थात् :—

- (1) आस्ट्रिया
- (2) फिजी
- (3) लीबिया अरब गणराज्य
- (4) गैबन
- (5) चीन

ने क्रमशः 4 अगस्त, 1972; 15 अगस्त, 1972; 10 जनवरी, 1973; 3 सितम्बर, 1973 और 5 अक्टूबर, 1973 से समुद्र में जीवन सुरक्षा संबंधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगमन को स्वीकार कर लिया है और निवेदन देती है कि भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) (व्यापार नौवहन) की अधिसूचना सं. एम. ओ. 522 दिनांक 19 जनवरी, 1973 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किये जायें, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में दी गई सारणी के मव सं. 86 और उसकी प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित मव और प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जायेंगी, अर्थात् :—

1	2
"87. आस्ट्रिया	4 अगस्त, 1972
88. फिजी	15 अगस्त, 1972
89. लीबिया अरब गणराज्य	10 जनवरी, 1973
90. गैबन	3 सितम्बर, 1973
91. चीन	5 अक्टूबर, 1973

[सं. 42-एम. ए. (6)/70]

वि. वि. सुब्रह्मण्यम उप-सचिव।

S. O. 240 In pursuance of the provision of clause (a) of Section 283 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby declares that the Governments of the countries of :—

- (1) Austria,
- (2) Fiji,
- (3) Libyan Arab Republic,
- (4) Gabon,
- (5) China,

have accepted the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, with effect from 4th August, 1972, 15th August, 1972; 10th January, 1973; 3rd September, 1973 and 5th October, 1973 respectively and directs that the following

amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) (Merchant Shipping) No. S.O.522 dated 19th January, 1973, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Table, after item 86 and the entries relating thereto, the following items and entries shall be added, namely :—

" 87. Austria	4 August, 1972
88. Fiji	15 August, 1972
89. Libyan Arab Republic	10 January, 1973
90. Gabon	3 September, 1973
91. China	5 October, 1973".

[No. 42-MA(6)/70]

V. V. SUBRAHMANYAM Dy. Secy.

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 241.—पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 (1966 का 31) की धारा 80 की उपधारा (2) और (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार उत्तरवर्ती राज्यों की सरकारों और राजस्थान राज्य से परामर्श करके, मुख्य इंजीनियर (सिंचाई) हरियाणा के स्थान पर मुख्य इंजीनियर (नहर) सिंचाई संकर्म हरियाणा, को ब्यास सिन्नमणि बोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है और निवेश देती है कि भारत के सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. 17/128/67-बी एण्ड बी (जिल्द 2), सीरीज 25 मार्च, 1973 में निम्नीलिखित संशोधन किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, मद (14) के सामने, विद्यमान प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नीलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

"(14) मुख्य इंजीनियर (सिंचाई), पंजाब मुख्य इंजीनियर (नहर), सिंचाई संकर्म, हरियाणा और मुख्य इंजीनियर, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना"।

[फा. सं. 17/128/67-बी एण्ड बी
के. के. मेहरा अवर सचिव]

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 21st November, 1973

S.O. 241.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 80 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), the Central Government, in consultation with the Governments of the successor States and the State of Rajasthan, hereby appoints the Chief Engineer (Canals); Irrigation Works Haryana in place of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Haryana as a member of the Beas Construction Board and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in Ministry of Irrigation and Power No. 17/128/67-B & B (Vol. II) dated the 23rd March, 1973, namely :—

In the said notification, against item (14), for the existing entries the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"(14) The Chief Engineer (Irrigation, Punjab, Chief Engineer (Canals), Irrigation Works, Haryana and the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Canal Project."

[F. No. 17/128/67-B & B-(Vol. II)]
K. K. MEHRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 242.—केंद्रीय सरकार, विद्युत् (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 54) की धारा 3 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. बिजली-दो 28(8)/72 दिनांक 13 जून, 1973 के आंशिक संशोधन में, श्री एस. एस. कार, संयुक्त सचिव और विधि सलाहकार, विधि न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (विधि कार्य विभाग) को श्री पी. जी. गोखले के स्थान पर केंद्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण के सदस्य के रूप में, एतद्द्वारा, नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. बिजली-दो 28(8)/72]
एस. पी. जैन, उपनिदेशक (विद्युत्)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1974

S.O. 242.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948) and in partial modification of this Ministry's notification No. EL.II-28(8)/72 dated the 13th June, 1973, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. S. Kar, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, (Department of Legal Affairs), as a Member of the Central Electricity Authority vice Shri P. G. Gokhale.

[No. EL. II-28(8)/72]

S. P. JAIN, Dy. Director (Power)

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 243.—रेल गावियों पर सीमाकर अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 69) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) की 23 मार्च, 1968 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ (एक्स) 1-67/टी. एक्स-19/5-ए का अतिरिक्त करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा निदेश देती है कि इसके साथ संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अधिसूचित स्थान से/तक रेलवे द्वारा माफा करने वाले किसी यात्री पर, ऐसे अधिसूचित स्थान से सेट्स किलोमीटर के ब्यास के भीतर स्थित किसी रेलवे स्टेशन तक/से, सीमाकर नहीं लगाया जायेगा।

2. यह अधिसूचना 1 फरवरी, 1974 से लागू होगी।

अनुसूची

1. ज्वालापुर

[सं. एफ (एक्स) 1-73/5/6-ए]

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1974

S.O. 243.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act, 1956 (69 of 1956), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. F(X)I-67/TX-19/5-A dated the 23rd March, 1968, the Central Government hereby directs that no terminal tax shall be levied on any passenger travelling by railway from or to the notified place mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto, to or from any railway station situated within a radius of twenty three kilometres from such notified place.

2. This notification shall have effect on and from the 1st February, 1974.

SCHEDULE

1. JAWALAPUR.

[No. F(X)I-73/5/6-A]

का. आ. 244.—रेल यात्रियों पर सीमा कर अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 69) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) की 17-जून, 1973 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ (एक्स) 1-71/टी. एक्स-19/1 और 3 जुलाई, 1971 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ (एक्स) 1-71/टी. एक्स-19/1 का अति क्रमण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची के कालम 11

में विनिर्दिष्ट वरुं निश्चित करती हैं। इन्हीं वरुं के अनुसार उक्त अनुसूची के कालम 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट अधिसूचित जगह में/तक रेलवे द्वारा ले जाये जाने वाले सभी यात्रियों के प्रत्येक रेलवे टिकट पर सीमाकर लगाया जायेगा; और

(ख) यह निवेदन देती हैं कि उपर्युक्त सीमाकर 1 फरवरी, 1974 से उद्भास्य होगा।

2. यह अधिसूचना 1 फरवरी, 1974 से लागू होगी।

अनुसूची

I		II				
प्रति एकहरे टिकट पर सीमाकर की दरें						
क्रम सं०	अधिसूचित स्थानों का नाम	वयस्क	3 से 12 वर्ष तक के बच्चे			
		वर्ज	थोड़ी दूरी के यात्रियों के लिये	लंबी दूरी के यात्रियों के लिये	थोड़ी दूरी के यात्रियों के लिये	लंबी दूरी के यात्रियों के लिये
1.	हरिद्वार		(25 कि० मी० 242	242 ० मी० से	(25 कि० मी० 242	242 कि० मी० से
2.	नियर टनल		कि० मी० क्रम सं० 1 से	आगे	कि० मी० क्रम सं० 1	आगे
3.	भीमशोडा टैंक		3 तक के लिये, (24		से 3 तक के लिये, (24	
4.	उवालापुर		कि० मी० से 242 कि०		कि० मी० से 242 कि०	
5.	अष्टपिकेण		मी०) क्रम सं० 4 के लिये		मी०) क्र० सं० 4 के	
			और (17 कि० मी०		लिये और (17 कि०	
			से 242 कि० मी०)		मी० से 242 कि० मी०	
			क्रम सं० 5 के लिये ।		क्रम सं० 5 के लिये ।	
			रु० पैसे	रु० पैसे	रु० पैसे	रु० पैसे
	वातानुकूल या पहला	वर्ज	1. 45	1. 50	0. 70	0. 75
	वातानुकूल कुर्मीयान		1. 45	1. 50	0. 70	0. 75
	दूसरा वर्ज		0. 95	1. 00	0. 45	0. 50
	तीसरा वर्ज		0. 45	0. 50	0. 20	0. 25

व्याख्या :—यापसी टिकट पर सीमाकर अनुसूची में निर्धारित दर में वृद्धता होगा।

[सं० एफ (एक्स) —73/5—6बी]

अमृत लाल गुप्ता, सचिव

S.O. 244.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act, 1956 (69 of 1956) and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. F(X)I-71/TX-19/V1 dated the 17th June, 1971, and No. F(X)I-71/TX-19/1 dated the 3rd July, 1971, the Central Government hereby—

(a) fixes the rates mentioned in column II of the Schedule annexed hereto as the rates at which terminal

tax shall be levied in respect of every railway ticket on all passengers carried by railway from or to the notified places specified in column I of the said Schedule, and

(b) directs that the aforesaid terminal tax shall be leviable with effect from the 1st February, 1974.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 1st February, 1974.

SCHEDULE

I	II			
	Rates of terminal tax per single ticket			
S. No. Name of notified places	Adult		Child between 3 & 12 years of age	
	Class of accommodation	Short distance passengers	Long Distance passengers	Short distance passengers
1. Hardwar		(25 Kms-242Kms)	Beyond 242 Kms.	(25 Kms-242 Kms)
2. Near Tunnel		in respect of Serial		in respect of S. No. 1
3. Bhimgoda Tank		Nos. 1 to 3, (24 Kms.		to 3, 24 Kms. to 242
4. Jawalapur		to 242 Kms) in respect of S. No. 4		Kms. in respect of
5. Rishikesh		and (17 to 242 Kms) in respect of S. No. 5		S. No. 4 and (17 to 242 Kms.) in respect of S. No. 5
	Air-conditioned class or	P.Rs.	P.Rs.	P.Rs.
	I class	1.45	1.50	0.70
	Air-conditioned chair car			
	class	1.45	1.50	0.70
	II Class	0.95	1.00	0.45
	III Class	0.45	0.50	0.20
				0.25

Explanations.—The Terminal Tax of a return ticket shall be double the rates fixed herein.

[No. F(X)I—73/5/6—B]

A. L. Gupta, Secy.

अन्य संशोधन

आपराध

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 245.—यतः केंद्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपासद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में सेलेक्टेड फटका कोलियरी, डाकघर निसाचट्टी, जिला धनबाद के प्रबंध-तंत्र से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है,

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित औद्योगिक अधि-करण संख्या 2, धनबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या सेलेक्टेड फटका कोलियरी, डाकघर निसाचट्टी, जिला धनबाद के प्रबंधतंत्र की, सर्वश्री जगदीश मिस्त्री और दिलवर मियां की सेवाओं को 25 सितम्बर, 1972 से समाप्त करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुताप के हकदार हैं?”

[एफ. सं. एल.-2012/169/72-एल. आर.-2]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

ORDER

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1974

S.O. 245.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of selected Fatka Colliery, Post Office Nirsachatti, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And-whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Selected Fatka Colliery, Post Office Nirsachatti, District Dhanbad, in terminating the services of Sarvashri Jagdish Mistry and Dilawar Mian with effect from the 25th September, 1972 is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled?"

[F. No. L-2012/169/72-LRH]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1974

का० प्रा० 246—यनः राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड, उड़ीसा क्षेत्र, डाकघर डेरा कोलियरी, जिला धनकानाल (उड़ीसा) के प्रबन्धनत्न से सम्बन्धित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व तालवेर कोलियरी मजदूर संघ, डाकघर डेरा कोलियरी, जिला धनकानाल (उड़ीसा) करता है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है,

और यतः उक्त नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को उसमें वर्णित व्यक्ति के माध्यमस्व के लिए निर्दिष्ट करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त माध्यमस्व करार को एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण से, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यमस्व करार को, जो उसे 29 दिसम्बर, 1973 को मिला था, एतद्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

करार

(औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन) के बीच

पक्षकारों के नाम

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निम्नलिखितों की माफत राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड, उड़ीसा क्षेत्र, तालवेर:

1. श्री पी० एन० एस० प्रदीप, क्षेत्रीय महाप्रबन्धक (आ), तालवेर।
2. श्री आर० झा, वरिष्ठ ग्रुप कार्मिक अधिकारी (आ), तालवेर।

कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निम्नलिखितों की माफत तालवेर कोलियरी मजदूर संघ—

1. श्री बी० एन० रामान्न, सचिव, तालवेर कोलियरी मजदूर संघ।
2. श्री पी० पाल, सचिव, तालवेर कोलियरी मजदूर संघ की दक्षिण बालंदा कोलियरी शाखा।

पक्षकारों के बीच निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद को श्री जे० एन० विमलोटे, क्षेत्रीय अध्यापक (केन्द्रीय), भुवनेश्वर को माध्यमस्व के लिए निर्दिष्ट करने का एतद्वारा करार किया गया है—

1. विनिर्दिष्ट विवादग्रस्त विषय सर्वश्री आर० सी० महाराना और एस० के० चौधरी क्रमशः चालक, केन्द्रीय गैरेज, तालवेर और यौ० फिटर श्रे० 6, दक्षिण बालंदा कोलियरी की चार्जमैन (यौ) के पदों पर पदोन्नति की तारीख का निर्धारण।

संघ के प्रतिनिधि तर्क करने हैं कि सर्वश्री आर० सी० महाराना और एस० के० चौधरी, क्रमशः चालक, केन्द्रीय गैरेज और यौ० फिटर श्रे० 6, दक्षिण बालंदा कोलियरी की चार्जमैन के पद पर पदोन्नति का आदेश 15-4-1971 को जारी किया गया था और उसे बाद में तारीख 20-4-71 के कार्यालय आदेश द्वारा आस्थगित रखा गया था। पूर्वोक्त दो व्यक्तियों सम्बन्धी पदोन्नति के आदेश को इस कार्यालय के आदेश तारीख 21-6-71 द्वारा पुनः प्रवर्तित किया गया था। उनके पदोन्नति सम्बन्धी आदेश को प्रबन्धकों ने कतिपय प्रशासकीय आधारों पर पुनः आस्थगित कर दिया था। प्रबन्धकों द्वारा मामले की सविस्तर जांच किए जाने के बाद, पूर्वोक्त दो व्यक्तियों की, यह दृष्टि करने हुए कि पदोन्नति 17-12-72 से लागू होगी, अन्तिम रूप से पदोन्नति कर दी गई कार्यालय आदेश संख्या ए०जी० एम०/कार्यालय आदेश/72/257/7-24, तारीख 19-12-72 देखिये। संघ के अनुसार पूर्वोक्त दो व्यक्तियों सम्बन्धी पदोन्नति के आदेश को 15-4-71 से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

माध्यमस्व के मदत बाब-विषय, दिसम्बर, 72 से फरवरी, 1973 के बीच दक्षिण बालंदा कोलियरी में चार्जमैन के पदों पर पदोन्नति किये गये 7 अर्थों की तुलना में पूर्वोक्त दो व्यक्तियों की वरिष्ठता के निर्धारण से सम्बन्धित होगा।

2. विवाद के पक्षकारों का विशरण, जिसमें अन्तर्दलित स्थान या उपक्रम का नाम और पता भी सम्मिलित है।

नियोजकः राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लि०, उड़ीसा क्षेत्र, स्थान और डाकघर डेरा-कोलियरी, जिला धनकानाल (उड़ीसा)।

कर्मचारी. तालवेर कोलियरी मजदूर संघ, स्थान और डाकघर, डेरा कोलियरी, जिला धनकानाल (उड़ीसा)।

3. यदि वह स्वयं विवाद में
अन्तर्गृहीत हो तो कर्मकार का नाम
या यदि कोई संघ प्रस्तुत कर्मकार
या कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व
करता हो तो उसका नाम ।

4 प्रभावित उपक्रम में
नियोजित कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या 779

5 विवाद द्वारा प्रभावित
या सम्भाव्य प्रभावित होने वाले
कर्मकारों की प्राक्कलित संख्या 9

हम यह करार भी करते हैं कि मध्यस्थ के विनिर्णय/पंचाट हम पर
आबद्ध कर होंगे ।

मध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट भारत सरकार द्वारा इस करार के राजपत्र
में प्रकाशन की तारीख से 6 मास की कालावधि या इनके और समय के
भीतर जो हमारे बीच पारस्परिक लिखित कगार द्वारा बढ़ाया जाय,
वेगा । यदि पूर्व वर्णित कालावधि के भीतर पंचाट नहीं दिया जाता तो
माध्यस्थ के लिए निर्देश स्पष्ट रहेंगे जायगा और हम नये माध्यस्थ
के लिए बाधित करने को स्वतन्त्र होंगे ।

पक्षकारों के हस्ताक्षर

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करनेवाले कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले

ह०/-पी० एन० एस० प्रदीप	ह०/- बी० एन० सामन्त
(पी० एन० एस० प्रदीप)	(बी० एन० सामन्त)
क्षेत्रीय महाप्रबन्धक (ओ)	सचिव
तालचेर	तालचेर कोलियरी मजदूर संघ ।
ह०/- आर० झा	ह०/- पी० पाल,
(आर० झा)	14/12/73
वरिष्ठ ग्रुप कार्मिक अधिकारी	(पी० पाल)
तालचेर	सचिव
	तालचेर कोलियरी मजदूर संघ,
	वर्षा बालंदा कोलियरी शाखा

साक्षी :—

1. ह०/- आर्ज कोशी	2. पी० सी० बिजुरा
14/12/73	14/12/73

तालचेर

तारीख 14 दिसम्बर, 1973

[संख्या एल-19013/2/73-एल०आर०-2]

करतव्य मित्र, उप-सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th Jan, 1974

S. O. 246—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Orissa Region, Post Office Dera Colliery, District Dhenkanal (Orissa) and their workmen represented by the Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangh Post office Dera Colliery, District Dhenkanal (Orissa);

And whereas the said employers and their workmen have by a written agreement, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10 A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), referred the said dispute to arbitration by the person specified therein and a copy of the said arbitration agreement been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement which was received by it on the 29th December, 1973.

FORM 'C'

AGREEMENT

(under Section 10A of the I.D. Act, 1947)
Between

Name of the parties:

Representing employers : NCDC Ltd., Orissa Region, Talcher through the following:—

1. Sri P.N.S. Pradip, Area General Manager (O) Talcher.

2. Sri R.Jha, Sr. Group Personnel Officer(O) Talcher.

Representing workmen Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangh through the following:—

1. Shri B.N. Samant, Secretary, Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

2. Sri P. Pal, Secretary, South Balanda Colliery Branch of Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following dispute to the arbitration of Sri J.N. Simlote, Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Bhubaneswar.

(i) Specific matters in dispute:	Determination of date of promotion of S/Shri R.C. Maharana and S.K. Choudhry, Driver, Central Garage Talcher and Mech. Fitter cat.VI, South Balanda Colliery respectively to the posts of Chargeman (Mech.)
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The Union representatives contend that the order of promotion of S/ Sri R. C. Maharana and S.K. Choudhry, Driver, Central Garage and Mech. Fitter Cat. VI, South-Balanda Colliery respectively to the post of Charge-man had been issued on 15-4-1971 and the same was subsequently kept in abeyance by the office order dated 20-4-1971. The promotion order with regard to the aforesaid two persons was revived by this office order dated 21-6-1971. The order promoting them was again kept in abeyance by the management on certain administrative grounds. The matter having been gone into in details by the management the aforesaid two persons were promoted finally vide offices Order No. AGM/Office/72/2517 24 dt. 19-12-72 indicating that the promotion would take effect from 17-12-72. According to the Union the promotion order in respect of the aforesaid two persons should be given effect to from 15-4-71.

The issue before the Arbitrator will relate to the determination of the seniority of the aforesaid two persons vis-a-vis seniority of 7 others promoted to the posts of Chargeman at South Balanda Colliery between December 1972 to Feb. 73.

- (ii) Details of the parties Employer : N.C.D.C. Limited, Orissa to the dispute including the name and address of the estb/undertaking involved Region At & P.O. Dera Colliery Dist. Dhenkanal (Orissa) Employees: Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangh At & P.O. Dera Colliery Dist. Dhenkanal (Orissa).
- (iii) Name of the workmen in case he himself is involved in the dispute or the name of the Union if any, representing the workman or workmen in question Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangh At & P.O. Dera Colliery Dist. Dhenkanal (Orissa).
- (iv) Total No. of workmen employed in the undertaking affected : 779
- (v) Estimated workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute : 9

We further agree that the decisions/award of the arbitrator shall be binding on us.

The arbitrator shall make his award within a period of 6 months from the date of publication of this agreement by the Govt. of India in the official Gazette or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period aforementioned the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Signature of the parties

Representing employers :	Representing the Workmen
(P.N.S. PARADIP)	(B.N. SAMANT)
Area General Manager (O)	Secretary
Talcher	Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangh
(R. JHA)	(P. PAL) Secretary
Sr. Group Personnel Officer(O)	Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangh
Talcher	South Balanda Colliery Branch

Witnesses :

- (1) Sd/- George Koshy
(2) Sd/- P.C. Beura
Talcher,

Dated, the 14th December, '73.

[No. L-19013 (2)/73-LRII]

New Delhi, the 18th January, 1974

S.O. 247.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3 Dhanbad in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Nichitpur Colliery of Messrs. Nichitpur Coal Company (Private Limited, Post Office Bansjora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10-1-74.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-1 LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD. REFERENCE NO. 38 OF 1968

Present:

Shri B. S. Tripathi, Presiding Officer.

Parties:

Employers in relation to the Nichitpur Colliery of M/s. Nichitpur Coal Co. (P) Limited, P.O. Bansjora, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen represented by Mine Mazdoor Union.

Appearances :

For Employers.—Sarvashree P. K. Bose, Advocate and S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For Workmen.—Shri P. Burman, Vice-President of Mine Mazdoor Union.

Industry : Coal.

State : Bihar

Dhanbad, the 31st December, 1973.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) being of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the above named parties, with respect to the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the order of reference, referred the said dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad for adjudication by their Order No. 2/122/66-LRII dated the 5th September, 1966. The schedule is extracted below :

SCHEDULE

"I. Whether the action of the management of the Nichitpur Colliery of M/s. Nichitpur Coal Co. (P) Limited in refusing employment to the workmen listed in Annexure 'A' from the 18th January, 1965 and from subsequent dates and finally dismissing them from service, with effect from the 12th May, 1965, was legal and justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

II. Whether the action of the management of the Nichitpur Colliery of M/s. Nichitpur Coal Co. (P) Limited in refusing employment to the workmen listed in Annexure 'B' from the 18th January, 1965 and from subsequent dates, was legal and justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

ANNEXURE 'A'

Name	Designation
1. Mangru Bhuia	Trammer
2. Kali Bhuiya	"
3. Prasadi Bhuiyan	"
4. Mithu Bhuia	"
5. Mahabir Bhuia	Loading Mazdoor
6. Bhubaneswar Bhuia	Miner
7. Mahabir Pasi	Loading Mazdoor
8. Iswar Gope	Trammer
9. Jhagroo Gope	"
10. Madan Gope	"
11. Annu Rowani Kahar	Line Mistry
12. Jethu Bhuia	Trammer
13. Jethan Bhuia	"
14. Nanku Bhuia	Minor
15. Keshab Bhuia	Trammer
16. Dasrath Bhuia	Miner
17. Munia Bhuia	Loading Mazdoor
18. Sohan Bhuia	Trammer
19. Panchu Bhuia	"
20. Nathu Khan	"
21. Amanat Mian	"
22. Khajamuddin	"
23. Ramdeo Bhuia	"
24. Ramdhani Bhuina	"
25. Jageshwar Bhuia	"
26. Jago Bhuia	"
27. Hardayal Singh	"
28. Rambrich Bhuia	Miner
29. Ganji Bhuia	Trammer

Name	Designation	Name	Designation
30. Chhota Jageshwar Bhuia	Trammer	52. Jagla	Loading Makin
31. Itwari Bhuia	"	53. Kapurwa Orang	Hazari Kamin
32. Jadu Bhuia	Miner	54. Manoo	L. Kamin
33. Badori Bhuia	Trammer	55. Badamia	"
34. Dahu Bhuia	Miner	56. Somari	"
35. Udit Bhuian	"	57. Ch. Tulsi Bhuia	Loading Cooli
36. Bishun Bhuian	"	58. Lalji Pasi	"
37. Jageswar Bhuian	Trammer	59. Lakhia	Loading Kamin
38. Jangi Bhuian	Miner	60. Sakhi	"
ANNEXURE 'B'		61. Punia	"
1. Santu Koiri	Trammer	62. Baturan	"
2. Rameshwar Bhuia	Miner	63. Ashni	"
3. Sukhlal Bilaspuri	H/Mazdoor	64. Kamali	"
4. Keshar Bhuia	Trammer	65. Barni	"
5. Parmeshwar Bhuia	"	66. Nageshwar Bhuia	Miner
6. Somar Bhuia	"	67. Bisheswar Bhuia	"
7. Sacho Bhuia	"	68. Gobind Singh	Line Mistry
8. Tulsi Dusadh	"	69. Kameshwar Singh	Line Cooly
9. Ruplal Dusadh	"	70. Karmu Rewani	Line Mistry
10. Alijan	"	71. Anand Rewani	Line Ministry
11. Ali Hussain	"	72. Narayan Kahar	P. Khalashi
12. Sukar Bhuiya	"	73. Nakul Mahato	Hazari Coolie
13. Ramdeo	"	74. Arjun Gope	Line Coolie
14. Fagoo Turi	"	75. Gafoor Mian	Fireman
15. Ghutha Mahato	"	76. Makun Napit	Line Coolie
16. Rupan Bhuia	"	77. Hari Napit	"
17. Puna Bhuia	"	78. Bhola Oran	Trammer
18. Chhota Punachu Bhuia	Miner	79. Kara Man jhi	"
19. Fekan	"	80. Sukhlal Kamar	Mistry
20. Barho Bhuia	"	81. Jiloo Kamar	"
21. Basu Bhuia	"	82. Bhutnath Paul	Pump Khalasi
22. Jagdish Bhuia	Trammer	83. Hari Mahato	Line Coolie
23. Paro Bhuia	Miner	84. Hari Dhobi	"
24. Tulsi Bhuia	"	85. Sonaram Kamar	Line Mistry
25. Shew Bhajan	"	86. Bishundhari Bhuia	Miner
26. Nanku Ch.	"	87. Ramdhani Bhuia	"
27. Basu Bhuia	"	88. Jageshwar Bhuia	Trammer
28. Chhota Parmeshwar Bhuia	"	89. Jagdish Bhuia	Miner
29. Gangu Bhuia	"	90. Daras Bhuia	Trammer
30. Gohrai Bhuia Ch.	"	91. Chandra Bhuia	Miner
31. Prasadi Bhuia	Line Mistry	92. Pran Bhuia	Miner
32. Dwaki Bhuia	Miner	93. Shiv Bhajan	"
33. Munshi Bhuia	"	94. Makuk Mahato	Prop Mazdoor
34. Jadu Bhuia	"	95. Prabhu Bhuian	Miner
35. Ch. Kali Bhuia	"	96. Deva Bhuian	"
36. Gopi Bhuia	"	97. Badri "	"
37. Rameshwar Bhuia	"	98. Ganesh "	"
38. Kulshwar Bhuia	"	99. Pachan "	"
39. Ch. Jagdish Bhuia	"	100. Prameshwar Bhuian	"
40. Bado Bhuia	"	101. Nanku Bhuian 2	"
41. Ramkhelwan Bhuia	"	102. Nanku Bhuian 3	"
42. Ch. Panchu Bhuia	"	103. Baleshwar Bhuian	Loading Mazdoor
43. Mano Bhuini	Loading Makin	104. Latif Mian 2	Miner
44. Khagia	"	105. Karmu Mahato	"
45. Pano	"	106. Ali Mohammed Mian	Stone Cutter
46. Idia	"	107. Kusun Gopin	Kamin
47. Kameswari Pasin	"	108. Ram Kishan Bhuian	Miner
48. Phuloo	"	109. Rameshwar Gope	"
49. Kaleshwari	"	110. Jagashwari Kamin	Loading Kamin
50. Anarwa	"	111. Sohrai Bhuian (Bara)	Miner
51. Kabutari Bhuia	"	112. Rampatia Bhuian	Loading Mazdoor

2. The reference was received by the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad on 17-9-66 and it was registered there as reference No. 129 of 1966. It was transferred to Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, as per Ministry's Order No. 8/25/67-LRII dated 8-5-67, where it was registered as reference No. 167 of 1967. The reference was subsequently transferred by the Central Government to this Tribunal for adjudication, as per their Order No. 8/71/68-LRII dated 13-8-68. The records were received here on 26-8-68 and the reference was re-numbered as reference No. 38 of 1968.

3. The written statement of the union, relating to the reference in question, was received on 17-10-66, while the reference was pending in Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad and the written statement of the employers was received there on 3-12-66. The workmen filed rejoinder to the written statement of the employers which was received on 5-1-68, while the reference was pending in Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad.

4. From the schedule of reference, quoted above, it will appear that the items of reference are two fold. Item No. 1 relates to 38 workmen, named in Annexure 'A' of the reference. According to this item the issue to be answered is whether refusal of employment to the workmen listed in Annexure 'A' by the aforesaid employers with effect from the 18th January, 1965 and from subsequent dates and finally dismissing them from service with effect from the 12th May, 1965 was legal and justified, and if not, what relief the workmen are entitled to. The second item of reference relates to 112 workmen named in Annexure 'B' of the schedule reference. According to this item the legality and justification of the employers refusing employment to the workmen listed in Annexure 'B' from the 18th January, 65 and from subsequent dates are involved. If the action of the management be not legal and justified, it is further to be adjudicated as to what relief the workmen are entitled to.

5. The industrial dispute in question was sponsored by Mine Mazdoor Union and this union represented the workmen in the present proceeding. According to the written statement of the union a branch of Mine Mazdoor Union was formed in Nischitpur Colliery in the latter part of 1963 and majority of the workmen of this colliery became members of the union. The union took up the cause of the workmen from time to time by raising industrial disputes with the management and also by initiating conciliation proceedings, after filing applications from time to time before the Conciliation Officer. The union was successful in getting benefits for the workmen, which they were being deprived of by the management and accordingly the management was against the Mine Mazdoor Union.

6. The workmen state that in the evening of 17-1-65 the management got the union worker, named Santoo Koiri, brutally assaulted by their gangsters and this incited the workers to a great extent. On 18-1-65 the workers of the colliery went to the Proprietor to protest against such high handedness and brutal assault to their fellow workmen. During this time the Director of the Company assisted by some of his friend and hired gangsters started attacking the families of the workers in some dhawras in the presence of the Police picket, who were stationed there to maintain peace. The workers rushed to protect their women-folk and children, resulting in fracas, in which some people from both sides were injured. A short time thereafter a fresh Police reinforcement arrived and rounded up the workmen, who were followers of Mine Mazdoor Union, and also some leaders of the union, who could be available. The General Secretary of the union was detained under D. I. Rules.

7. It is alleged that the leadership being put behind the bars, the management started driving out the workmen en masse by open violence and replacing them by new casual workers. The management with the connivance of the Police, ousted the workers along with their family members from colliery dhawras, looted their belongings and raised the dhawras to ground to prevent the possibility of their return. Since 18-1-65 not a single member of the union was allowed to resume work or enter the colliery premises by the hired gangsters of the management and the management filled up their places by recruiting new casual workers under contract system at much lower rate of wages. The union under Coal Mines Bonus Scheme lodged complaint on 3-2-65 alleging illegal lockout by the management, in

course of which the management, at the instance of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, agreed to allow the workmen to join their duties and as agreed, the workmen were to report on 26-3-65. On this date 63 workmen went to report for duty but they were prevented to pass beyond the gate of the colliery and were not allowed to approach the office. It is stated that some of the workers listed in Annexures 'A' & 'B' received chargesheets from the management alleging riotous conduct and unauthorised absence, which they deny. The workmen allege that no notice of enquiry was ever received by them and none of them were allowed to participate in the enquiry proceedings, if there be any. The management did not hold proper enquiry in the presence of the workers and the ex parte enquiry, if any, cannot be accepted on its face value. The alleged dismissal letters dated 12-5-65 were not received by the workmen of Annexure 'A' of the schedule of reference. The workmen allege that the management refused employment to all the workers of Annexures 'A' & 'B' with effect from 18-1-65 with mala fide intention and in an unfair, unjust and unlawful manner and in pursuance of unfair labour practice. The dismissal of the workmen of Annexure 'A' with effect from 12-5-65 is said to be illegal and in violation of the principles of natural justice and Standing Orders. The prayer of the workmen accordingly is to decide both the issues under reference in favour of the workmen and then to grant the relief of reinstatement with full back wages for the entire period of idleness to all the workmen listed in Annexure 'A' & 'B' of the schedule.

8. According to the written statement of the employers there was a planned violence and riot committed by some of the workmen of the colliery including outsiders, at the instigation of the Office bearers of the Mine Mazdoor Union which took place in the morning of 18-1-65. In this incident one of the Directors of the Company along with his friends, manager and store-keeper of the colliery, were brutally assaulted. After the commission of the above act, the miscreants absconded and since then they did not report for duty.

9. It is alleged that chargesheets dated 22-1-65 to 38 workmen, mentioned in Annexure 'A', who took direct part in the violence and riot of 18-1-65, were issued. The chargesheets, which were sent in registered covers, were received back with the endorsement "left". The contents of the chargesheets were thereafter published in "Arvabart", a widely published newspaper. The concerned workmen submitted a joint reply to the charges in the chargesheet, but they did not attend the departmental enquiry inspite of repeated chances given to them and so the enquiry was held in their absence. In the departmental enquiry the charges against the said 38 workmen were satisfactorily established and therefore, they were dismissed from service by letters dated 12-5-65.

10. So far as 112 workmen, mentioned in Annexure 'B' of the schedule, are concerned, it is alleged that Sl. Nos. 2 & 37, 21 & 27, 25 & 93 and 18 and 42 relate to same workmen, they being mentioned twice in the schedule. It is said that Sl. Nos. 3, 18/42, 23, 26, 28, 31, 33, 39, 44, 45, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 72, 73, 82, 87, 88, 94, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107 and 110 were not the employees of the colliery at the relevant time and they have incorrectly been included in the schedule. It is stated that 53 workmen were issued chargesheets dated 3-2-65 for absents from duty from 18-1-65 without any permission or authorised leave. The chargesheets were served on some of the said workmen and the rest came back with the remark "left". The management refrained from taking any disciplinary action against those workmen as an application under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, for the alleged lockout, filed by Mine Mazdoor Union was pending adjudication. The employers allege that the workmen of serial Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 25/93, 34, 79, 89, 90, 97, 100, 105, 108 and 111 voluntarily abandoned their service with effect from 18-1-65, being scared away by the violence and riot committed by others. In the case filed by the union under Coal Mines Bonus Scheme the Regional Labour Commissioner by his decision dated 17-10-66 held that there was no lockout by the management on and from 18-1-65. The employers deny that the management refused employment to the workmen listed in Annexures 'A' & 'B' with effect from 18-1-65 and submit that the dismissal of the workmen mentioned in Annexure 'A' with

effect from 12-5-65 was bonafide and based on proved misconduct. Accordingly the submission is that the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

11. The workmen in their rejoinder to the written statement of the employers deny the allegation of the employers that the workmen were aggressors in the occurrence that took place on 18-1-65 and allege that some of the workers were arrested at the instance of the management and the rest were driven out by force out of the colliery by the gangsters of the management with the connivance of the Police. As to the chargesheets dated 22-1-65, the workmen state that the chargesheets against them were addressed to the colliery quarters, in spite of the fact that the management knew fully well that some of them were imprisoned and others were living outside the colliery. It is said that the workmen were not given chance to defend themselves in the departmental enquiry which was accordingly vitiated. The workmen deny the allegation of the employers that there is duplication of the names of some of the workmen in Annexure 'B' of the schedule of reference and state that all the 112 workmen were the workers of the colliery at the relevant time. The workmen allege that the workmen never allowed the workers to enter the colliery and as such the question of taking disciplinary action against them does not arise. They refute the management's contention that some of the workmen were scared away and voluntarily abandoned their service. The fact is that all the workers were driven out of the colliery by force and were never allowed to join their work on and from 18-1-65. The decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad in the application of the union under the provisions of Coal Mines Bonus Scheme is said to be incorrect and liable to be ignored by the Tribunal.

12. The employers as well as the workmen have filed documents and also examined witnesses in support of their respective cases. I shall discuss about the same in course of the award, if and when the necessity for the same arises.

13. Before I proceed further, I like to discuss at this place the scope of the reference made for adjudication and the award to be made accordingly. At the time of argument there has been much discussion about the scope of reference by the representatives of the concerned parties. As pointed out above, in both the items of reference the first issue to be adjudicated upon is as to whether the action of the management of the concerned colliery in refusing employment to the workmen, listed in Annexures 'A' & 'B' of the reference, from 18-1-65 and from subsequent dates was legal and justified. In Annexure 'A' there are names of 38 workmen and they are connected with item No. 1 of the reference. So far as this item is concerned, the second issue that arises for consideration is whether the dismissal of these 38 workmen with effect from 12-5-65 was legal and justified. If the actions of the management covered by the above-mentioned issues are found to be not legal and justified, it has next to be adjudicated as to what relief concerned workmen are entitled.

14. On behalf of the workmen the submission of Shri P. Burman is that the management has advanced a plea to the effect that there was no refusal of employment to the concerned workmen, but in view of the reference made by the Government to the Tribunal for adjudication and in view of the provisions of Section 10(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, it is not open to the employers to take such a plea and then to make out a new case beyond the scope of the reference, which the Tribunal is not required, by the reference, to adjudicate upon. The submission is that the Tribunal has to take the reference as it is and the Tribunal is not entitled to enlarge the scope of the reference by deciding matters which are beyond its scope and any decision given by the Tribunal in this regard will be without its jurisdiction. It is submitted that the Tribunal gets jurisdiction to decide a particular matter by the reference made by the Government to it under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. In support of the above submission reliance has been placed on the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Limited and work-

men and others, reported in 1967(1) L.L.J. 423. In this case the third term of reference was—

"whether the strike at the Delhi Cloth Mills and the lockout declared by the management on February, 24, 1966 are justified and legal and whether the workmen are entitled to wages for the period of the lockout?"

Before the Tribunal, the workmen made out a case to the effect that there was no strike and the management on the other hand made out a case that it was not a case of lockout. One more term of reference, namely the fourth term, in that case was as follows:—

"Whether the 'sit-down' strike at the Swatantra Bharat Mills from February 23, 1966 is justified and legal and whether the workmen are entitled to wages during the period of the strike?"

The union made out a case that in Swatantra Bharat Mills there was lockout by the management and it was not a case of 'sit-down' strike. Their Lordships, after discussing the points raised by the parties and arguments advanced thereon, observed as follows:—

"In this case, the order of reference was based on the report of the Conciliation Officer and it was certainly open to the management to say that the dispute which had been referred was not an industrial dispute at all, so as to attract jurisdiction under the Industrial Disputes Act. But the parties cannot be allowed to go a stage further and contend that the foundation of the dispute mentioned in the order of reference was non-existent and that the true dispute was something else. Under Section 10(4) of the Act it is not competent to the Tribunal to entertain such a question.

In our opinion, therefore, the Tribunal had to examine issues 3 & 4 on the basis that there was strike at the D.C.M. unit and a sit-down strike at Swatantra Bharat Mills and that there was a lockout declared with regard to the former as stated in the third term of reference. It was for the Tribunal to examine the evidence only on the question as to whether the strikes were justified and legal. It then had to come to its decision as to whether the workmen were entitled to the wages for the period of the lockout in the Delhi Cloth Mills and for the period of the sit-down strike at the Swatantra Bharat Mills."

15. On behalf of the employers the submission is that the Tribunal is not to be guided by the language used in the reference and it can enter into the question as to whether there was refusal of employment to the concerned workmen by the management. In support of this contention reliance has been placed on the decision of their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the case of Express Newspapers Limited and their workers and staff, reported in 1962(2) L.L.J. 227. In this case the terms of reference were two-fold and the second term, out of them, was as follows:—

"Whether the strike by the workers and working Journalists from April 27, 1959 and the consequent lockout by the management of the Express Newspapers (P), Limited, are justified and to what relief the workers and the working Journalists are entitled?"

On behalf of the management it was contended that it was not a case of lockout but it was a case of closure. This contention was resisted on behalf of the workmen and it was submitted on their behalf that the management should not be allowed to make out that it was a case of closure. After considering the arguments advanced on behalf of the parties their Lordships observed as follows:—

"Thus, having regard to the content of the dispute covered by issue No. 2, it could not be right to suggest that the reference precludes the Tribunal

from entertaining the apparent plea that what it did on April 29 is in fact not a lockout but a closure. The fact that the relevant action of the appellant is called a lockout, does not mean that the Tribunal must hold it to be lockout."

16. The submission on behalf of the employers further is that the dispute referred to by the Government to the Tribunal is not an industrial dispute at all, in as much as neither the workmen nor the union on their behalf raised any such dispute, as referred to the Tribunal, before the employers, prior to the raising of the dispute before the Conciliation Officer. It is submitted that the dispute raised before the Conciliation Officer was not refusal of employment but the case made out by the workmen there was 'forcible stoppage of work with effect from 18-1-65', which does not amount to refusal of work and in that view of the matter also the dispute referred to by the Government for adjudication is not an industrial dispute. Accordingly the submission is that the Central Government acted without jurisdiction in making reference, in the manner stated above, under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act and consequently the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the issues referred to it.

17. The submission on behalf of the workmen is that in their written statement the employers have not taken the plea to the effect that the issues referred to the Tribunal for adjudication are not industrial disputes at all or that the workmen did not raise the dispute directly with their employers, or that the dispute referred to the Tribunal is different from that was raised before the Conciliation Officer. The submission further is that the 'forcible stoppage of work of the workmen by the management' necessarily means refusal of employment to them. There is great force in the contentions on behalf of the workmen, which must be upheld. The employers did not specifically take up the plea of want of jurisdiction of the Tribunal to adjudicate upon the reference at any time prior to argument. At the time of argument the learned counsel of the employers has drawn my attention to certain answers elicited in cross-examination of WW-1 Sri Chandranan Jha, Branch Secretary of Mine Mazdoor Union, WW-2 Sri Parmeshwar Jha, the then Vice-President of the Union and WW-8 Sri I. H. Khan, the then General Secretary of the Union. The statements of these witnesses relied upon by the counsel of the employers are these. The statement of WW-1 at page 5 of his deposition is "I did not send any written representation to the management of Nitchipur Colliery regarding the dispute then existing between the workmen of the Nitchipur Colliery". In para 8 of the cross examination of WW-2 the statement is "I did not send anything to the management of Nitchipur Colliery saying that the concerned workmen have been stopped from their respective duty and they should be allowed to work in the colliery". The relevant statement of WW-8 in cross-examination is as follows "I cannot remember now whether I raised any dispute with the management direct with respect to the dispute relating to the present case". Reference has been made to these statements in support of the contention of the employers at the time of argument that the workmen did not raise the dispute in question with their employers prior to the reference by the Government and as such the reference made cannot be termed as an industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act. The statement of WW-8, said above, is not helpful to the employers to support their contention. No doubt the above statements of WW-1 and WW-2 show that they did not send anything in writing to the management regarding the dispute under reference. But these statements do not mean that they did not raise dispute with the management orally. Again, the said statements do not mean that the workmen themselves, apart from the Union, did not raise any such dispute with their employers. Further, in the absence of any plea in the written statement of the employers that there was no industrial dispute prior to reference and accordingly the reference is bad and without jurisdiction, the above evidence of WW-1, WW-2 and WW-8 becomes irrelevant for the purpose they are sought to be used by the employers at the time of argument. The management has examined three witnesses, namely, MW-1 Sri P. C. Mukherjee, one of the Directors of the Company, MW-2 Sri Fatik Chandra Dutta, Attendance Clerk in the colliery, and Sri N. C. Chatterjee, Cashier of the colliery. They have not said that no dispute, as in the

reference, was raised by the workmen with the management. The fact as to whether the issues referred to the Tribunal constitutes industrial dispute or not is a mixed question of fact and law and not exclusively a question of law. As the employers did not raise any such plea in their written statement, the workmen were not required to adduce evidence to show that in fact dispute was raised by the workmen before their employers with respect to the matters referred to the Tribunal for adjudication and also to prove that such a dispute was raised before the Conciliation Officer. In that view of the matter the employers cannot be allowed to raise such a plea at the time of argument for the first time. Again, I accept the contention of Sri Burman that the forcible stoppage of work of the workmen by the employers amounts to the refusal of employment to the workmen by the employers. In this connection reference may be made to the letter dated 20-7-66 of the General Secretary of Mine Mazdoor Union to Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and the comments thereon of the management in their letter dated 1-8-66 to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad, the copies whereof have been sent to the Tribunal with the reference in question. The case made out by the Union in the said letter in the conciliation proceeding is to the effect that on 18-1-65 the workmen were driven out of the colliery and when on 26-3-65, 68 workers went to join duty in the colliery, the management refused to record the joining report and refused point blank to allow a single workman to enter the colliery. The above letter of the management shows that a copy of the union's letter was made over to the management. Clearly therefore the workmen did raise the dispute in question, i.e., the dispute regarding refusal of employment to the workmen by the management, with their employers, though through the Conciliation Officer. I overrule the contention on behalf of the management that the dispute referred to the Tribunal is not an industrial dispute and that the reference, as made, is without jurisdiction of the Government and consequently, without jurisdiction of the Tribunal to adjudicate upon it.

18. So far as the scope of the reference and the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to make award accordingly is concerned, in my opinion, the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Limited, already quoted above, is a complete answer. The refusal of employment to the workmen by the employers is the foundation of the dispute mentioned in the order of reference and the parties to the reference cannot be allowed to contend that the said foundation was non-existent and the true dispute is something else. The employers, therefore, cannot be allowed to contend that there was no refusal of employment to the concerned workmen. The award has to be made by the Tribunal with the accepted position that there was refusal of employment to the workmen by the employers from the date mentioned in the order of reference. I have already said above that the employers have relied upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Express Newspapers Limited and I have also quoted above the decision of their Lordships in that case. In the case of Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., their Lordships of the Supreme Court have fully discussed the facts of the case of Express Newspapers Limited and the decision arrived at in that ruling. After full discussion of the facts of that case and the arguments advanced by both the parties their Lordships have observed as follows:—

"In our opinion, there was enough material on the record in that case to show that the company had been trying for sometime past to transfer its business elsewhere and the action of the appellant which followed the strike on April 27, 1959 was in fact a closure and not a lockout. The facts of that case were very special and the decision must be limited to those special facts."

It comes to this, therefore, that the principles enunciated in the ruling reported in Delhi Cloth & General Mills Company Limited will have application to the facts of the present case and in view of the reference made, the Tribunal will have to proceed on the footing that there was refusal of employment by the employers to the workmen from 18-1-65 and subsequent dates, as contained in the Order of reference. All that the Tribunal has to adjudicate upon is as to whether the said action was justified or not and if not, what relief the workmen are entitled.

19. Keeping in view the legal position stated above, I consider it necessary to examine the pleas advanced by the employers in their written statement. With respect to 38 workmen mentioned in Schedule 'A' of the reference, which in its turn relates to Item No. 1 of the order of reference, the case of the management is that these workmen were not refused employment, that they were chargesheeted for misconduct for committing violence in the colliery premises on 18-1-65, which was followed by the departmental enquiry in which the charges were established as per report of the Enquiry Officer and the management accepted the report and then dismissed the said workmen from service with immediate effect by letters dated 12-5-65. As said above, the management cannot be allowed to urge in the present proceeding, in view of the reference, that there was refusal of employment to the workmen and the Tribunal cannot hold that there was no refusal of employment on the part of the employers. Accordingly, whatever evidence has been adduced in this regard must be overlooked. It is to be noted that so far as Item No. 1 of the schedule of reference is concerned, the issues to be decided are, firstly, whether the refusal of employment to 38 workmen mentioned in Annexure 'A' of the reference from 18-1-65 and from subsequent dates was legal and justified, secondly, whether the dismissal of these 38 workmen from 12-5-65 was legal and justified and thirdly, if the refusal of employment and the dismissal of these 38 workmen be not legal and justified, what relief these workmen are entitled to. The employers have not made out any case in justification of the refusal of employment to these workmen from 18-1-65 till 11-5-65. Thus so far as this period is concerned, the only point to be decided is what relief these 38 workmen are entitled to for their refusal of employment during this period. Admittedly these 38 workmen have been dismissed from service with effect from 12-5-65. According to the employers these workmen were chargesheeted and after holding proper enquiry the charges were found to have been established and accordingly they were dismissed from service. It is to be noted that the departmental enquiry was an ex parte one. According to workmen the order of dismissal was bad in as much as they were not given opportunity to defend themselves and the departmental enquiry was in violation of natural justice. I shall consider later on the cases of the parties with respect to the dismissal of the said 38 workmen with effect from 12-5-65.

20. So far as 112 workmen, mentioned in Schedule 'B' of reference, are concerned, according to the reference in Item No. 2, it has to be decided as to whether the refusal of employment to them by the management with effect from 18-1-65 and from subsequent dates is legal and justified and if not, what relief they are entitled to. The case made out by the employers with respect to these workmen is that they were not refused employment. In view of the position in law, mentioned above I like to state here that this plea is not available to the employers. In other words, the employers cannot challenge in the colliery at all during the relevant time, 53 workmen, employment. Further, the specific case made out by the employers is to the effect that in the list of 112 workmen in Schedule 'B' of the reference there is duplication of the names of 4 workmen, 37 workmen out of them were not employees in the colliery at all during the relevant time, 53 workmen, which is a mistake for 51 absented from duty without leave or permission for which chargesheets were issued to them but the departmental enquiry against them was not pursued, in as much as in the meantime the Union filed an application before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad under Coal Mines Bonus Scheme alleging lockout by the management, and the remaining 20 workmen voluntarily abandoned service being scared away by the violence and riot committed by others in the colliery on 18-1-65. There is absolutely no doubt that the employers will be within their rights to show in the present proceeding that there has been duplication of the names with respect to some workmen and to show further that some others were non-employees. If this be found to be correct, then the reference made cannot be industrial dispute between those persons and the management of the colliery in question. An industrial dispute as defined in Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act means any dispute or difference between employers and employees or

between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen. In this case we are concerned with the difference or dispute between the workmen and employers. If the persons aforesaid out of the persons named in Schedule 'B' of the reference be found to be non-employees at the relevant time, there could not be any industrial dispute between them and the management of the colliery and as such the reference made by the Government with respect to them is bad in law and without jurisdiction. I shall record my decision with respect to those workmen in the light of the contentions of the parties in the latter part of the award. So far as the plea of the employers that 51 workmen absented from duty without leave or permission and 20 others voluntarily abandoned service is concerned, I may mention here that this plea amounts to this that they were not refused employment by the employers which, in the light of what I have found above, the employers cannot challenge. In other words, the employers cannot be allowed to contend that 51 workmen were guilty of misconduct for absented from duty without leave or permission and 20 workmen voluntarily abandoned service. The employers have not given any explanation whatsoever as to why they refused employment to these 51 and 20 workmen. Accordingly the first part in item No. 2 of the reference relating to the said workmen has to be decided against the management. Then comes the question of relief to be granted to the concerned workmen which I shall discuss later on.

21. It appears from record that the Mines Mazdoor Union filed an application under para 8(1) of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, 1948 on 3-2-66 before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad with the allegation that the workmen were locked out by the management with effect from 18-1-65. Ext. M-2 is the Certified copy of the order of Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad dated 17-10-66 in the said proceeding. As per the said order the learned Regional Labour Commissioner came to the conclusion that there was no lockout by the management on and from 18-1-65 as alleged by the union. On the basis of this order the submission on behalf of the management is that there was no refusal of employment to the workmen by the management. The union challenged the correctness of the decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner. The submission on behalf of the workmen further is that the decision given by the Regional Labour Commissioner under Coal Mines Bonus Scheme does not operate as res judicata so far as the proceeding on reference by the Government under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act is concerned. In my opinion the contention of the workmen is correct and must be upheld.

22. The scope of the operation of an order passed by the Regional Labour Commissioner under paragraph 8(1) of the Coal Mines Scheme was considered in detail by their Lordships of Patna High Court in the case of Tata Iron & Steel Co Limited Vs. its workmen, reported in 1967(1) L.L.J. 581, in which their Lordships held as follows:—

"Moreover, the provisions of para 8 of the scheme make it clear that the decision about the legality or otherwise of a strike or lockout is restricted to a limited purpose, namely, for the purpose of the scheme, that is to say, for the purpose of considering the eligibility of the workmen to attendance bonus during the days of strike or lockout and for no other purpose."

In another part of the judgment the observation of their Lordships runs as follows:—

"It is nowhere stated in the scheme that the decision given by the authority under para 8 of the scheme shall be deemed to be an award of the Labour Court for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act. The decision is restricted merely to the question of liability for bonus and for no other purpose."

It is clear from the above decision that the order passed by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad under paragraph 8 of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme is not binding upon the Tribunal in the matter of making award on

reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act and it is also not binding upon the parties so far as the reference in question is concerned, though it is binding upon them in the matter of payment of attendance bonus under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948. Again, in view of what I have already held above, the employers cannot successfully urge in the present proceeding that there was no refusal of employment to the workmen by them.

23. We now come to the question of dismissal from service of 38 workmen mentioned in Schedule 'A' of the reference. There is no denial to the fact that these 38 workmen were dismissed from service by the management with effect from 12-5-65. The question for determination in the present proceeding is as to whether the dismissal of the said workmen by the management was justified. Accordingly the primary bonus is upon the management to justify the dismissal of the said workmen.

24. The case of the management in this regard is that these workmen were chargesheeted which was followed by a departmental enquiry and in the departmental enquiry the charges against the workmen were established and the management having accepted the enquiry report ordered for dismissal for the said workmen. It is alleged that the charges proved against the workmen were serious in nature and as such the concerned workmen deserved deterrent punishment. I may mention here that the departmental enquiry in this case was held by MW-1 Sri P. C. Mukherjee who, during the relevant time, was one of the Directors of Nichitpur Coal Co. (P) Limited. Exts. M-3(1) to M-3(38) are the copies of chargesheets issued to the concerned workmen. The charges are to the effect that on 18-1-65 at about 8-30 A.M. these workmen after forming an unlawful assembly came towards Director's bungalow, used abusive language and threatened the Director with violence. They pelted stones and ultimately broke open the Director's bungalow. On the same date at about 9-30 A.M. when the Manager, Store-Keeper, the Director Sri P. C. Mukherjee with 2 others were going towards the attendance cabin, where these workmen had gone from Director's bungalow and were trying to prevent the willing workmen to join their duties, these workmen chased and seriously assaulted the Director, the Store-Keeper and 2 others. Thus the workmen were charged for riotous and disorderly behaviour within the colliery premises. Another charge framed against these workmen was that they remained absent without permission or authorised leave since 18-1-65. From the copy of the Standing Order of the company Ext. M-16. It appears that riotous and disorderly behaviour at the premises of the mine is a misconduct under Standing Order No. 18(i)(e) and threatening, abusing or assaulting any superior by the workmen also amounts to misconduct under Standing Order No. 18(i)(r). Standing Order No. 18(i)(n) is that continuous absence without permission and without satisfactory cause for more than 10 days is a misconduct. Under Standing Order No. 18(ii) no order or punishment under Standing Order No. 18(i) shall be made unless the workman concerned is informed in writing of the alleged misconduct and is given opportunity to explain the allegations made against him and before dealing with the charges there shall be a departmental enquiry, the record of which shall be kept in writing.

25. It appears from record that the chargesheets issued to the workmen were despatched to them under registered envelopes and out of them 30 registered covers Exts. M-14(1) to M-14(30) returned unserved. There is no clear evidence as to what happened with the registered covers addressed to the remaining 8 workmen. I may mention here that all the chargesheets in question are dated 22-1-65. The management thereafter got the chargesheets published in a local Hindi daily newspaper "Aryabart" inviting explanations to the charges from the workmen concerned. Ext.M-4 is the publication in question in the daily newspaper "Aryabart" dated 15-4-65. The notice published in the newspaper is under the signature of Sri B. P. Mukherjee, Manager of Nichitpur Colliery. As per this publication notice was given to all the concerned workmen, but in two separate groups, one group consisting 32 workmen and the other consisting of the remaining 6. The entire notice including the charges against the workmen were in Hindi. As per this notice the first group of 32 workmen were asked to show cause against the charges within 2 days from the

date of publication of the notice and they were further informed that the departmental enquiry would be held on 19-4-65 in the colliery office. They were also asked to appear in the departmental enquiry along with their witnesses, if any. The second group of 6 workmen were informed that the departmental enquiry against them would be held on 15-4-65 and they were directed to be present at the time of enquiry with witnesses, if any. Both the groups of workmen were informed that the departmental enquiry would be held in the colliery office by Sri P. C. Mukherjee, one of the Directors of the company, and that if they do not attend the enquiry on the dates fixed the enquiry will be taken up *ex parte* in their absence. After this notification in the newspaper, the workmen submitted explanation to the charges against them and they sent the explanation under registered cover. Ext.M-1 are the explanations to the charges submitted by the workmen. One explanation was submitted by 32 workmen, whose names come in the first group of 32 workmen published in the Aryabart dated 15-4-65, and the second explanation is by the second group of 6 workmen and both the explanations are dated 17-4-65. Both the explanations are addressed to the Manager of the colliery Sri B. P. Mukherjee. As per the explanation of 32 workmen, the workmen pleaded innocence of the charges and brought counter charges against the management. The explanation is to the effect that on 18-1-65 the Manager, Sri B. P. Mukherjee along with the Director Sri P. C. Mukherjee, along with the Director Sri P. C. Mukherjee and two others came to the dhawars of the workmen along with lathials and attacked the workmen, the workmen were assaulted, their dhawras were raised to the ground and articles therein were looted and they were driven away from the colliery. It is stated that the workmen were not allowed to join their duties inspite of their attempt to join and they were not even allowed to enter into the colliery and were threatened to be assaulted when they made any such attempt. The allegation further is that on 26-3-65 the workmen went to the colliery along with Labour Inspector, who was deputed by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad on workmen's complaint, to join duty but the Manager did not allow them to join duty. The explanation proceeds that the workmen are ready to attend the departmental enquiry proceeding, but on account of the behaviour of the management towards the workmen, they are apprehensive that if they go to the office of the management, the venue of the enquiry, they would be assaulted by the lathials of the management. On account of this the workmen prayed that the enquiry be held in some place where there may be arrangement for their safety and at the time of enquiry some officer of the Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner may be allowed to be present to witness the proceeding. The workmen state that they all are illiterate people and they were informed of the publication in Aryabart by others on 17-4-65. As per the explanation submitted by the second group of 6 workmen the Manager was informed that the date for enquiry was fixed on 15-4-65, whereas the notice was published in the Aryabart of that very date and they came to know of the same on 17-4-65. The workmen state that from this it was apparent that the notification was not for the purpose of making fair enquiry in the case but to make a show of enquiry. These workmen also wanted the enquiry to be held in a safe place and not in the office of the colliery as they were apprehensive of being assaulted by the lathials of the management if the enquiry be held in the colliery office. They also prayed that some officer of Regional Labour Commissioner's office may be allowed to be present to witness the enquiry.

26. After the above, it appears that the departmental enquiry against these workmen was made by Sri P. C. Mukherjee, one of the Directors of the Company (MW-1), who examined witnesses of the management on 5-5-65 in the colliery office in the absence of the concerned workmen. It was an *ex parte* enquiry. In the enquiry 11 witnesses were examined and their depositions before the Enquiry Officer are Exts.M-8(1) to M-8(11). Ext.M-9 is the report of the Enquiry Officer dated 10-5-65. The Enquiry Officer held that the charges against all the 38 workmen were established. Accordingly he recommended for dismissal of all the 38 workmen. Sri P. C. Mukherjee in his capacity as Director and Enquiry Officer wrote to the Manager of the colliery (vide letter dated 11-5-65 Ext.M-15) stating that he was satisfied that misconducts mentioned in the chargesheets had been satisfactorily established in the

departmental enquiry and that the misconducts proved were of serious nature and as such all the 38 workmen should be dismissed. He therefore directed the Manager to issue letter of dismissal to all the 38 workmen. Thereafter on 12-5-65 two letters of dismissal were issued by the Manager of the colliery Sri B. P. Mukherjee to the concerned workmen stating therein that they were dismissed from service of the colliery with immediate effect. Both the letters have been marked as Ext. M-5. One of these letters is addressed to 32 workmen jointly and another a joint letter to the remaining 6 workmen and both the letters were sent under the care of Sri I. H. Khan, Mine Mazdoor Union, Sijua.

27. On behalf of the workmen it is submitted that the departmental enquiry was not a fair and impartial one. The concerned workmen were not given reasonable opportunity to defend themselves in the enquiry and the enquiry was not held in accordance with the principles of natural justice. The submission accordingly is that the conclusion arrived at by the Enquiry Officer in the departmental enquiry must not be upheld by the Tribunal and consequently the order of dismissal must be held to be not justified. The departmental enquiry has been assailed on several grounds and I shall take them up one by one.

28. As pointed out above, the Enquiry Officer Sri P. C. Mukherjee was one of the Directors of Nichtpur Coal Co. (P) Limited. One of the charges levelled against the concerned workmen was that they had assaulted the Director Sri P. C. Mukherjee. It is to be noted that the said Sri P. C. Mukherjee is different from the Enquiry Officer, whose name is also Sri P. C. Mukherjee. The Enquiry Officer MW-1 in paragraph (1) of his cross-examinations states "one of the charges in the chargesheet related to the assault of one of the Directors of the colliery company and he was my elder brother". In such a case the departmental enquiry in question should not have been conducted by MW-1. The Enquiry Officer was vitally interested in the result of the enquiry proceeding in question. I may mention here that a departmental enquiry is similar to a quasi-judicial proceeding in which the Adjudicator or Judge must not be the Prosecutor or interested in the prosecution. A departmental enquiry should be conducted by a person unconnected with the proceeding itself. If the Enquiry Officer himself is interested in the result of the proceeding, such an enquiry cannot be said to be fair and impartial and held in accordance with natural justice. This is a very grave infirmity in the conduct of the present proceeding vitiating the entire enquiry held by MW-1. On this ground alone the enquiry held by MW-1 and the enquiry report submitted by him must be set aside and consequently the order of the management dismissing the concerned workmen must be set aside.

29. From the evidence of the Enquiry Officer it appears that the departmental enquiry conducted by him started with the recording of evidence of the witnesses of the management and he started recording the statements on 5-5-65. The evidence on record does not show that the Enquiry Officer did anything in connection with the enquiry prior to 5-5-65. As per notice Ext.M-4, published in the Aryabart of 15-4-65, the departmental enquiry was to be held on 15-4-65 with respect to the charges against 6 workmen out of 38 workmen in question, namely, Nathu Khan, Jhagru Gope, Madan Gope, Udit Bhuiya, Dahu Bhuiya and Khajamuddin Mian, and so far the remaining 32 workmen were concerned the enquiry was to be held on 19-4-65. There is nothing to show that the Enquiry Officer did anything in connection with departmental enquiries fixed on 15-4-65 and 19-4-65. The enquiry, however, commenced on 5-5-65. On behalf of the workmen it is alleged that the workmen had no notice of the said date of enquiry. In the letter of dismissal dated 12-5-65 the Manager of the colliery writes to the workmen concerned that on receipt of the show cause petitions of the workmen dated 17-4-65, the company sent letters to the workmen informing that the date of enquiry had been fixed as 5-5-65 & 6-5-65. Thus the management decided that the enquiry must not be held on the dates as notified in Ext.M-4. I may note here that no evidence has been adduced to prove that the concerned workmen were served with notice regarding the change of the date of enquiry. As per Ext.M-5 written notices are alleged to have been given to the concerned workmen but no documentary evidence has been given in proof of the

same. Again, no oral evidence nor documentary evidence has been adduced by the management to prove the service of the said notices. It comes to this, therefore, that the management has failed to prove that the workmen had any information of the fact that the enquiry was going to be held on 5-5-65. In that view of the matter the *ex parte* enquiry held by the Enquiry Officer, in the absence of the workmen, cannot be supported. The *ex parte* enquiry held in the manner aforesaid amounts to depriving the workmen of the opportunity to defend themselves, in the said enquiry. Such an enquiry cannot be held to be a fair one. In that view of the matter also the departmental enquiry in question and the enquiry report submitted by the Enquiry Officer must be set aside.

30. In the petitions showing cause against the charges brought against them, the workmen made serious charges against the Manager of the colliery, the Director of the Company and several others of the management saying that the workmen were driven out by them from the colliery with the help of lathials and when they attempted to join their duty the Manager did not allow them to enter into the colliery premises. Before the Enquiry Officer the management examined the Director, Sri P. C. Mukherjee, Manager Sri B. P. Mukherjee besides cashier Sri Naresh Chandra Chatterjee, Attendance Clerks Sri Panchanan Mit, Sri Fatik Chandra Dutta & Sri Basist Singh and 4 others, who are employees of the company, to prove the charge levelled against the workmen. The Enquiry Officer did not ask a single question to any one of these witnesses to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the statements made in the show cause petitions of the workmen. It is to be noted that in an *ex parte* enquiry the responsibility upon the Enquiry Officer becomes greater in the matter of finding out the truth or otherwise of the charges. He should have put questions to these witnesses to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the allegations of the workmen in their show cause petitions against the charges levelled against them. The indifference on the part of the Enquiry Officer to the case of the workmen discloses want of impartiality on his part in the matter of conducting the enquiry. Rather it is indicative of the partiality of the Enquiry Officer towards the management. In that view of the matter also it must be held that the departmental enquiry held by MW-1 was not a fair one.

31. The workmen in their show cause petition stated that in consideration of the previous behaviour of the men of the management towards them, they were apprehensive of the fact that they would be assaulted by the lathials of the management if they go to the colliery office to attend the enquiry. Accordingly prayer was made to fix the venue of the enquiry at a safe place and in the presence of some officer of the Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad. From the cases of both the parties and also the evidence adduced by them it appears that there was a rioting in the colliery premises on 18-1-65 at about 9 A. M. in the morning. The case of the workmen is that after this occurrence the management drove away the concerned workmen from the colliery and when they tried to join their duty later on the management did not allow them to enter into the colliery premises. There was then a complaint in this regard before the Regional Labour Commissioner and at his instance the workers of Mine Mazdoor Union and about 63 workmen came to the colliery along with Labour Inspector Sri S. P. Devrani and when they reached the gate of the colliery the Manager and others did not allow them to enter into the colliery premises. WW-3 Santu Koiri, WW-5 Jadu Bhuiya, WW-6 Dasrath Bhuiya, and WW-7 Ramkhelawan Bhuiya, are some of the workmen examined in this case. According to them they were driven out of the colliery on 18-1-65 by the men of the management and they were not allowed to enter into the colliery again. WW-3 states that 3 or 4 days thereafter he came to bring his articles but he was not allowed to enter into the colliery premises and was stopped at the colliery gate. He also speaks of the incident, said to have taken place on 26-3-65, when they along with Labour Inspector and Union workers came to join duty. WW-5 states that on the date following the date of occurrence i.e. 18-1-65 he came to the colliery to join duty but he was not allowed to enter into the colliery premises. WW-6 states that 2 or 4 days after 18-1-65 he went to the colliery to join his duty but he was not allowed to enter into the colliery premises. According to WW-7, 2 days after he was driven out of the colliery, he again came there to join duty, but the Attendance Clerk Sri Basist Singh and 2 or 3 other *chaprasis* did not allow him to enter into the premises of

the colliery, WW-2 Sri Parmeshwar Jha was the Vice-President of the Mine Mazdoor Union during the relevant time and WW-1 Sri Chandranan Jha was the Branch Secretary of Sendra-Bansjora Branch of Mine Mazdoor Union during that time. From their evidence it appears that for the incident on 18-1-65 in Nichitpur Colliery there was a criminal case and in connection with that case they were arrested. They were released on bail about 15 to 30 days after that and when they came out of jail they learnt that the workmen were not allowed to join their duty. Their evidence is that there was then a complaint by the Union in this regard before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad and before Regional Labour Commissioner the management agreed to allow the workmen to join duty. It was decided that the workmen would go to duty on 26-3-65 in the morning along with Labour Inspector and accordingly about 63 workmen along with the Labour Inspector and the Union workers, including WW-1 & WW-2, went to the colliery and when they reached the gate of the colliery the Manager of the colliery and some others of the management did not allow the workmen to enter into the colliery premises. WW-4 Sri Srikant Choubey was one of the workers of Mine Mazdoor Union in Nichitpur Colliery and at the relevant time he was Asstt. Secretary of that branch. He was also one of the workmen in Nichitpur colliery at that time. From his evidence it appears that he was also made one of the accused in the criminal case arising out of the incident which took place on 18-1-65 in Nichitpur Colliery and 3 or 4 days after the alleged date of occurrence he surrendered in Court. The witness states that he came out of the jail on bail about 3 weeks after. He states that along other workmen and Labour Inspector went to the colliery on 26-3-65, but at the gate they were obstructed by the Manager and the lathials of the management. At this place reference may be made to the evidence of Sri I. H. Khan the General Secretary of Mine Mazdoor Union (WW-8). He was examined in this Tribunal while he was one of the Ministers of Government of Bihar. Sri Khan states that in connection with the incident alleged to have taken place in Nichitpur colliery on 18-1-65 he was arrested by the police under D. I. Rules and he remained in jail for about one month whereupon he was released. After coming out of the jail he went to Nichitpur colliery to ascertain what had happened in his absence and he learnt that the workmen, who were members of Mine Mazdoor Union, had been driven out. He went to R.L.C., A.L.C., S.P., D.C., Dhanbad and complained before them about the actions of the management and later in their turn asked the men of the management to allow the workmen to work in the colliery as before. The witness states that the men of the management were ready to give them work, whereupon Sri Khan requested the Regional Labour Commissioner to send his own man whereupon the Labour Inspector Sri Devrani was deputed to accompany the workers on 26-3-65. The evidence of Sri Khan is that on 26-3-65 the workmen along with Devrani and some union workers went up to the gate of the colliery and he was watching from behind. He saw that the men of the management did not allow the workers to go into the premises of the colliery. Thereafter he raised a dispute with Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad which was closed under the order of Regional Labour Commissioner. However, he raised a fresh dispute before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad. There was then a conciliation proceeding leading to the present reference. I see no reason as to why the evidence of Sri Khan and other witnesses of the workmen, named above, shall not be accepted and I accept the same. It is clear from the above evidence that the chargesheeted workmen, said above, would have reasonable apprehension of further trouble to them if they would go to the colliery office. The demand of the workmen in their show cause petition to fix some place other than the colliery office as the venue of the departmental enquiry, under the circumstances, was quite fair and reasonable. Accordingly the venue of the enquiry should not have been fixed in the colliery office, after the grievance was made by the workmen in this regard, and if fixed in the colliery office, proper arrangement should have been made to allay the apprehension of the concerned workmen. This was not done. In the circumstances stated above the departmental enquiry held in this case cannot be said to be fair and it must be held that the workmen were not given fair opportunity to defend themselves in the departmental proceeding, even if the enquiry be found to be proper in other respects.

32. There is another infirmity of very vital nature in the departmental enquiry. The report of the Enquiry Officer is that for the purpose of the enquiry the concerned workmen were divided into two groups, one of six workmen and the second of the remaining 32 workmen, and that 5-5-65 was fixed for enquiry against the group of 6 workmen and 6-5-65 was fixed for enquiry against the rest. His evidence before the Tribunal is that on 5-5-65 he recorded the evidence against the six chargesheeted workmen and he recorded the evidence against the remaining 32 workmen on 6-5-65. He then proved the depositions of 11 witnesses recorded by him which have been marked as Ext. M-8(1) to M-8(11). From the heading of the depositions of all these witnesses, noted in the writing of the Enquiry Officer himself, it appears that the Enquiry Officer recorded the evidence of these 11 witnesses in connection with six chargesheets, L-11, L-12, L-15, L-20, L-25 & L-32, framed against six workmen, namely, Jhagru Gope, Madan Gope, Udit Bhuiya, Dahu Bhuiya, Mathu Khan & Khajamuddin Mian (vide the chargesheets Exts. M-3 series). From the date put by the Enquiry Officer just below his signature at the end of each deposition and from the date put by some of the witnesses below their signatures at the close of their evidence, it appears that the evidence was recorded only on 5-5-65. No witness was examined by the management before the Enquiry Officer on 6-5-65, which was the date fixed for holding enquiry against the group of the remaining 32 workmen, or on any subsequent date. Clearly, therefore, the charge against the said 32 workmen were not enquired into at all and the management did not adduce evidence in proof of the charges against them in that proceeding. The Enquiry Officer has based his finding against these 32 workmen also on the evidence adduced against the rest six workmen which could not have been done. Accordingly, apart from any other consideration, the finding of the Enquiry Officer as per his report against these 32 workmen must be set aside as there was no legal evidence against them in proof of the charges and accordingly the order of dismissal of these workmen must be held to be bad and must be set aside.

33. In view of what I have held above, the enquiry held in the departmental proceeding and the enquiry report of the Enquiry Officer in that proceeding are set aside and consequently the order of dismissal of 38 workmen in question with effect from 12-5-65 passed by the management on the basis of the said enquiry is also set aside, as being unfair, not in conformity with the principles of natural justice and the workmen being deprived of the opportunity to defend themselves in the enquiry. Of course, the employers had the right to prove the charges before the Tribunal, if the departmental enquiry be found to be defective. Before the Tribunal the employers have not adduced independent evidence to prove the charge of disorderly and riotous conduct of the workmen. They have, however, produced attendance registers Ext. M-10 to M-13 to show that the concerned workmen were absent from duty from 18-1-65. But this absence from duty is due to the action of the management, who refused employment to the workmen. The workmen, therefore, cannot be held liable for the charge of absence from duty without leave or permission. Thus all the charges against the said 38 workmen must fail. In that view of the matter, I hold that the dismissal of these 38 workmen with effect from 12-5-65 is not justified.

34. In Annexure 'B' of the schedule of reference the name of Rameshwar Bhuiya, miner, finds place against Sl. No. 2 and again against Sl. No. 27, the name of Basu Bhuiya, miner, appears under two Sl. No. 27, namely Sl. Nos. 21 & 27, the name of Shew Bhajan, miner, is noted against Sl. Nos. 25 & 93 and the name of Chota Panchu Bhuiya finds place in Sl. No. 18 and again in Sl. No. 42. Shri P. Burman, at the time of argument, conceded that there has been repetition of the names of these workmen in Annexure 'B' of the reference relates to 108 workmen, and not 112 workmen. So, the industrial dispute mentioned in Item No. II of the reference refers to these 108 workmen only.

35. We now come to the case of 37 workmen, noted above, out of the workmen of the Annexure 'B' of the schedule of reference, who according to the employers were non-employees of Nichitpur colliery during the relevant time i.e. on 18-1-1965 and prior to that. The employers have filed 4 attendance registers Exts. M-10 to M-13, maintained in Form 'C' and Form 'E' under Mines Act and Rules, to show that these workmen were not working in Nichitpur colliery dur-

ing the relevant time. These documents have been proved by MW-2, one of the attendance clerks of the colliery. The workmen have not challenged the correctness of the entries therein. Exts. M-10 is Form 'C' attendance register relating to the period from 27-12-1964 to 20-2-1965, Ext. M-11 is in Form 'E' and relates to the period from 9-8-1964 to 1-1-66, Ext. M-12 is in Form 'E' and relates to the period from 9-8-1964 to 10-4-1965 and Ext. M-13 is also in Form 'E' and it relates to the period from 9-8-1964 to 10-4-1965. On behalf of the employers the submission is that these registers do not show that these 37 workmen worked as employees in the colliery and this submission is not challenged on behalf of the workmen. The only submission made by Shri P. Burman, on behalf of the workmen, is that these registers relate to the period subsequent to 18-1-1965 and not prior to 18-1-1965 and if attendance registers relating to the period prior to 18-1-1965 would have been filed, it would appear from them that these workmen were working in the colliery during the relevant time. As pointed out above, the registers filed in this case in fact relate to the period commencing from some dates in 1964 and covering the relevant period. Not a single person out of the said 37 workmen has been examined to say that he was an employee of the Nischitpur colliery and the witnesses examined on behalf of the workmen also do not state that these 37 persons were in the employ of Nischitpur colliery during the relevant time. I find from the records of the present reference that the workmen as per their petition dated 17-12-1968 called for Form 'B' registers of Nischitpur colliery for the years 1963, 1964 & 1965 for all the workers and the employers filed 15 such registers, 6 relating to aboveground and 9 relating to underground workers, in the Tribunal on 11-2-1969. These registers contain the names of the employees in the colliery during the years 1963, 1964 & 1965. Shri P. Burman on behalf of the workmen, could not show from these registers that the said 37 workmen were in the employ of the colliery during the period in question. I may mention here that these registers are admitted documents and are statutory registers maintained under the Mines Rules read with the relevant provisions of Mines Act. The workmen did not get them exhibited at the time of hearing. In the interest of justice, however, I have used them in the present proceeding and I have marked them as Exts. X to X/14.

36. In consideration of the evidence and circumstances on record I accept the case of the employers that 37 persons, mentioned above, out of the list of the workmen of Annexure 'B' of the reference, were not workmen of Nischitpur colliery during the relevant time. Accordingly the question of refusal of employment to them by the management of Nischitpur colliery does not arise.

37. In view of the finding recorded above, my answer to the first part of item Nos. I & II of the schedule of reference is as follows:—

The action of the management of the Nischitpur colliery of M/s. Nischitpur Coal Co. (P) Limited in refusing employment to the workmen listed in Annexure 'A' from the 18th January, 1965 and from subsequent dates and finally dismissing them from service with effect from the 12th May, 1965, was not legal and justified. The action of the management of the Nischitpur colliery of M/s. Nischitpur Coal Co. (P) Limited in refusing employment to 37 workmen out of the workmen listed in Annexure 'B', namely, Sl. Nos. 3, 18/42, 23, 26, 28, 31, 33, 39, 44, 45, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 72, 73, 82, 87, 88, 94, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107 & 110 of that annexure, with effect from the 18th January, 1965 and from subsequent dates, was legal and justified, but it was not legal and justified so far as the remaining workmen listed in Annexure 'B' are concerned.

38. The next question that arises for consideration is what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to. Sri P. Burman on behalf of the workmen submits that the concerned workmen should be reinstated in their original posts with half the back wages from 18-1-65 till the date of reinstatement. In view of my finding that excepting 37 workmen of Annexure 'B' of the reference, described above, the action of the management refusing employment to the remaining workmen of Annexure 'B' and all the 38 workmen of Annexure 'A' was illegal and unjustified, these workmen are entitled to reinstatement in their original posts with effect from 18-1-65

and I find accordingly. Ordinarily these workmen are entitled to full back wages from 18-1-65 till the date of their reinstatement, but there are some special features in this case, on account of which the submission on behalf of the workmen is that they may be allowed half the back wages. The evidence of WW-1, the Vice-President of the Union, in examination-in-chief is that all the concerned workmen are working as casual labourers from time to time under contractors and others, when they get work under them. The evidence of WW-3, a workmen out of the concerned workmen, is that at present he is working in Gopal Gararia colliery for the last one year from the time of his examination in the Tribunal and before that he was working in other collieries. WW-5 to WW-7 are also some of the concerned workmen. The statement of WW-5 is that he has been working as a casual worker. The evidence of WW-6 is that since sometime after he was driven out of Nischitpur colliery, he has been working as a casual labourer in Khas-Bansjora colliery and from the evidence of WW-7 it appears that he has been working as a miner in Khas-Bansjora colliery as a miner. In view of the above evidence on record, in my opinion, it will not be proper to allow full back wages to the workmen. It appears that since sometime after 18-1-65 the concerned workmen are in employment in different collieries, but from the evidence on record we do not get clear picture as to the period of their employment and the wages they earned during that period. Considering the evidence and circumstances on record, the submission of Sri P. Burman that the concerned workmen should be allowed 1/2 the back wages appears to be fair and reasonable. I find that the aforesaid concerned workmen will get half the back wages from 18-1-65 till the date of their reinstatement. The concerned workmen will report for duty within 45 days from the date of publication of this award, failing which the management of Nischitpur colliery will not be bound to reinstate them. The second part of Item Nos. I & II of the reference is thus disposed of.

This is my award. Let the award be submitted to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

B. S. TRIPATHI, Presiding Officer
[No. 2/122/66-LA II]
KARNAIL SINGH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1974

S.O. 248.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th January, 1974.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, DELHI

CG. I. D. No. 4 of 1973

BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Central Bank of India,

AND

Their workmen represented by Central Bank Employees' Union, Delhi.

Present :

Shri P. K. Patil—for the management.

Shri Tara Chand—for the workmen/union.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, by Order No. L. 12012/153/72/LR III dated 29th December, 1972, referred the following industrial dispute between the aforesaid parties for adjudication to this Tribunal in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

"(i) Whether having regard to the duties performed by Shri Manbodh Singh Daftri, Gole Market branch,

New Delhi of Central Bank of India, he is entitled to any monetary benefits, and if so, what should be the quantum of such monetary relief?

- (ii) Whether having regard to the duties performed by the above workman he is entitled to be treated as a Record Keeper and if so from what date?"

2. On receipt of the order of reference, usual notices were issued to the parties and they filed their pleadings. No other issue arose from those pleadings except what are covered by the terms of reference.

Term No. (i) of the reference :

3. In a somewhat lengthy statement which has been filed by the union on behalf of the workman Shri Manbodh Singh, it was alleged that the said workman joined the service of the Bank on the 13th of February, 1948 as a peon and was designated and posted as a Daftri at the Malviya Nagar branch of the Bank in July, 1970. Though he was designated as daftri, yet he had been working in the record department of the Bank right from that date and thus, the union asserted, to all intents and purposes he had been working as a record-keeper (clerk). The duties which he performed as record-keeper though designated as daftri were enumerated in Para. 6 of the statement of claim and at this stage it is not necessary to refer them. As he actually performed the duties of a clerical nature, it was prayed that he was entitled to monetary benefits which are appertinent to the post of a clerk and that they may be awarded to him.

4. The Bank while admitting that Shri Manbodh Singh was in its employment denied that he was doing any duties apart from what were attached to the post of a daftri. It was, therefore, stated that he was not entitled to any monetary benefits for having allegedly worked as a clerk. A rejoinder was also filed by the union in reply to this written statement in which the position stated in the statement of claim was reiterated and the pleas raised in the written statement were controverted.

5. The parties are bound by the Bi-partite settlement between the various banking companies in India and their workmen which came into force on the 1st of July, 1966. It was not disputed that the Bank of the management was one of the banking companies within the purview of that settlement. In that settlement the work involved for daftries has been set-out with precision. In that connection, Part II, Clause (viii) of the said settlement may be referred to. As given in that settlement the work of daftries involves :—

- (i) simple binding of books and registers;
- (ii) press-copying;
- (iii) filing independently letters and other papers in respective files as per indications marked thereon;
- (iv) assisting in issuing stationery;
- (v) stacking under guidance, old records in orderly manner and assisting in giving them out when required;
- (vi) undertaking the whole process of sorting, arranging, numbering, tallying the total number of and stitching the vouchers.

The case of the management was that Shri Singh throughout his appointment as daftri in the Malviya Nagar and Gole Market branches of the Bank had been performing the above duties whereas the union stated that he was not only performing these duties but was also doing other items of work which were usually done by a record clerk in these branches. The management has several branches in Delhi and New Delhi and only at two branches, namely, Janpath and Chandni Chowk it has full record-keepers for the record rooms of those branches. In the zonal office of the Bank, of course, there are two record-keepers. It seems that where the volume of work justifies, the Bank has appointed record clerks as incharge of the record room but where the work does not justify it, it has not appointed any separate clerk to look-after this assignment. In such branches, and Malviya Nagar and Gole Market branches are some of them, only there are daftries to look-after the record rooms. It is,

therefore, to be seen as to what duties have been actually performed by the workman in the record rooms of these two branches.

6. Shri Tara Chand drew my attention to the evidence which has been adduced by the parties in support of the version of the union. In his statement as WW 1 Shri Manbodh Singh deposed that he was promoted as daftri in the Malviya Nagar branch on the 11th of December, 1967 though in the statement of claim it was alleged that this promotion took place on the 1st of July 1970. He further continued that he was transferred from Malviya Nagar branch to Gole Market branch of the Bank on the 1st of July 1970 where he is still working and that since the 11th of December, 1967 he had been doing the work of a record-keeper. He further pleaded that his duties consisted of the supply of requisitioned record from the record room to the departments concerned, to sign the bills and challans evidencing the receipt of the stationery from the printers, to supply stationery to the clerks against requisitioning slips, to enter the vouchers in the daily vouchers record register, to file the papers sent to him by the department and to place them in the relevant files in the record room. He further adds that he keeps the record at the proper places in the record room, the requisitioned vouchers are entered by him in the daily vouchers register and the signatures of the recipients are obtained by him against those entries. Whenever the subject is not indicated on the papers to be placed in the record room, he finds it out and then tags it in the relevant record. There is a separate room for stationery and record and during the day the keys remain with him. At the time when the Bank closes they are handed over to the Agent. He is independently responsible of the records and the stationery. He made a request to the chief agent in his representation, a copy of which is Ext. W/1, that as he was performing the above duties in addition to his own duties as daftri and as those duties were that of the record clerk, he should be paid the benefits for the performance of those duties. This representation was rejected and he was accordingly informed by a letter dated the 16th of March, 1972 vide Ext. W/2. The union also then made a demand on behalf of the workman when it filed a representation on behalf of the daftries before the conciliation officer on the 12th of September, 1969 vide Ext. W/3. This was, however, resisted by the chief agent in his letter dated 5th November, 1969 vide Ext. W/4. Then correspondence followed, copies of which have been placed on the record. In one of the letters dated the 23rd of July 1966 the chief agent issued instructions that no work should be taken from the daftries which could be of a clerical nature and that serious notice be taken of any lapse in this matter vide Ext. W/8. In another circular dated the 20th of February, 1970 the chief agent again brought to the notice of the branch managers that the daftries were discharging duties over and above those prescribed in the Bi-partite settlement which were, by nature, the duties of a record-keeper (clerk). He asked the branch managers to send him a list showing the duties allotted to daftries vide Ext. W/10. This clearly shows that it had been brought to the notice of the chief agent that the branch managers were requiring the daftries to perform some duties other than those prescribed in the Bi-partite settlement and it lends support to the allegation of the workman that he was performing the duties in excess of his legitimate duties as daftri. Another letter dated the 20th of May, 1972 Ext. W/12 was issued by the zonal manager (by this time the chief agent had been designated as zonal manager) again asking the branch managers not to take any work of clerical nature from their subordinate staff.

7. The next witness who was produced by the union was Shri Chhabilal WW 2, record-keeper in the Chandni Chowk branch. He stated as to what duties were being performed by the record-keeper and they are akin to the duties which are being performed by the daftries. As already stated above, as the volume of work demanded a separate record-keeper in this branch, this witness was appointed as a whole-time record-keeper.

8. The evidence produced by the management consists of the statements of two witnesses. The first is Shri M. K. Venkateswaran MW 1, zonal superintendent of the Bank. He described what the duties of a record-keeper at the zonal office were. He further added that the duties of a daftri were enumerated in the Bi-partite settlement. According

to him, the duties of a record-keeper at the zonal office consisted of filing of GID letters, salary slips, increments statements, leave statements and medical bills. He further stated that a record-keeper in zonal office file various types of circulars, bills etc. in the record room and when a file is required by the department, he traced it and sent it to that department. He receives stationery and allocates it to the different departments and maintains its record. He also maintains the index of the employees etc. It is to be noted that even from the testimony of this witness, if not all, some of the duties are being performed by the daffries in branches where there is no record-keeper and they are in excess of the duties of a daffri enumerated in the Bi-partite settlement. Shri J. K. Jain MW 2 was the agent of the Gole Market branch of the Bank from January 1970 to July, 1973. He stated that the workman joined the branch in June, 1970 and that in that branch, there is a separate record room. Excepting the cheque books and draft books, all other record is kept there. There is a stationery ledger register in the record room and according to the witness, the workman was responsible for the maintenance of record and he (workman) used to make entries in the record register for the record taken out of the record room and deposited there. He continued that indications are not given on the papers to be filed but they are evident from the subject-matter. So, the daffri has to file those papers in the appropriate file. On receipt of the stationery, the workman tallied them with the challans and certified that it had been received and thereafter the stationery clerk used to enter it in the register. The record room was being looked-after by the daffri subject to the over-all supervision of the agent and no clerk looked after his work.

9. This is in all the evidence which has been adduced by the parties and after giving my thoughtful consideration to it, the conclusion becomes inescapable that besides the duties prescribed in the Bi-partite settlement, the workman has also been discharging the other duties referred to in the evidence discussed above. He could not be a fulfilled record-keeper as the volume of work did not warrant that. An employee must be held to be employed to do the work which is his main work and in the present case, the work which the workman has been performing was not incidental to his main work of daffri but in addition to that. All the witnesses including the ones produced by the management also supported the case of the workman that he was not only doing the work of a daffri but performing the other duties as well. This being so, in my view, he is entitled to compensation for doing this extra work in excess of his own duties as daffri.

10. Now what should be the monetary benefit which should be awarded to the workman under the above circumstances? Shri Tarachand contended that the difference between the salary of a clerk and of a daffri should be the yard-stick for awarding compensation. It is, however, to be noted and it is also apparent from the evidence that the workman was never asked to work as a fulfilled record-keeper. A record-keeper who is in the scale of a clerk has much more responsibilities to discharge and has more work to do as given in the circular Ext. M/7 in file No. 1 of 1973. The present is a case in which extra duties were being performed by the daffries and not by some other clerks as there was no justification of a separate record-keeper. It is in evidence that when a peon is promoted as a daffri his scale of pay is the same but he gets Rs. 15 as special allowance. In the present case also, I feel that the ends of justice will be fully served if a further allowance is awarded to the daffri who has worked in excess of his prescribed duties and this I estimate at Rs. 20 per month. So, the benefit at the above rate from 1st of July, 1970 till such time as the Bank continues to take extra work from him ought to be paid to him and the Bank is directed to make such payment to Shri Manbodh Singh. The award in respect of this term of reference is made accordingly.

Term No. (ii) of the reference :

11. The case of the union is that as the workman has been performing the duties which were akin to the duties of a record-keeper, he should be treated as record-keeper. In the statement of claim, instances were given of daffries or peons who were treated as record-keepers in the clerical cadre. It was stated that in 1970 this matter was referred to the arbitration of Shri V. P. Gupta, Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Sarvashri Ramesh Sharma and Bharat

Singh were directed to be treated by the Arbitrator as record-keepers because they had been maintaining old records and were also supplying the same as and when required by the department concerned independently. This award was implemented by the management in the case of these two workmen and so, the union asserted that when these two workmen had been promoted as record-keepers from the post of daffri or peon there was no reason as to why the concerned workman should not be meted out the same treatment.

12. In the written statement, the management admitted that award of the Arbitrator but added that it did not admit that Shri Manbodh Singh had been or was performing the duties similar to those performed by members of the subordinate staff whose cases were referred to the arbitration of Shri Gupta. Shri M. K. Venketeswaran MW 1 who is the zonal superintendent of the Bank when he appeared before me threw light on the promotion of Sarvashri Bharat Singh and Ramesh Sharma. He stated that they took the clerical test held by the Bank before their appointment as record-keepers. The witness added that as they passed that test, they were promoted. It is true that in the award, there was not such condition but I have no reason to disbelieve the zonal superintendent when he stated that the said two persons passed the test before their promotion as record-keepers, Shri Bharat Singh who was produced by the union as WW 4 in file No. 1 of 1973 admitted that he did take a test when he was promoted from the post of daffri to that of a record-keeper. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the Bank did not deviate from its policy of appointing a person in the clerical grade except after he has passed a test. So, it will be too much on the part of the union to assert that the concerned workman should be treated as a record-keeper without passing a test and fulfilling the conditions of eligibility for the clerical cadre. Shri Tarachand, however, pointedly referred me to the statement of Shri Chhabilal who is also a record-keeper cum-clerk in the Chandni Chowk branch of the Bank. He was a guard and became record-keeper in 1969. However, there is nothing in his statement to show if he passed any test before he was promoted.

13. Shri M. K. Venketeswaran referred me to the promotion policy of the Bank which was finalised by the management with the assent of the All India Central Bank Employees Federation on the 18th of February, 1970. A copy of it is Ext. M/5 and it is also given in the booklet Ext. M/9. It is provided therein as to how the subordinate staff should be promoted to the clerical cadre. In this policy, the agreement between the management and the said Federation as contained in Para. 16 of Ext. M/9 was that the members of the subordinate staff who are Graduates from a recognised University and have English as one of the subjects in Matriculation would be straight-away promoted to the clerical cadre against the first available vacancy. A member of a subordinate staff who has passed Matriculation examination in the first division with English and Arithmetic can also be promoted straight-away in the clerical cadre. Then there is a clause for members of the subordinate staff who have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination with English and Arithmetic as subjects and have completed five years of continuous service in the Bank. They have to sit in a written test to be held by the Bank. For members of subordinate staff who have studied upto eighth standard, eight years service and a test are prescribed. It was vehemently submitted by Shri Patil that the appointment of the workman as record-clerk straight-away would be against the promotion policy which was arrived at between the management and the All India Central Bank Employees Federation and will give rise to agitations and unrests. Shri Tarachand who belongs not to that Federation which is a majority union but to the Central Bank Employees Union submitted that his union was not bound by that settlement and that he necessary relief, therefore, could be afforded to the workman. His union has been recognised by the Bank for local purposes and cannot be equated to the All India Central Bank Employees Federation which is an all India body. The submission of Shri Patil has some merit, that for the sake of local people the All India policy of the Bank which has the concurrence of the All India Federation cannot be set-at-naught. Otherwise also from the settlement arrived at between the management and the All India Central Bank Employees Federation as to the promotion policy of the Bank, I am satisfied that it is just and fair and gives scope for promotion to all subordinate staff who have the requisite qualifications right from graduation to the eighth class,

Nothing should be done which may impair harmony between the Bank and the Union on All India basis. If the concerned workman fulfills the conditions of eligibility mentioned in that promotion policy, there is nothing which can prevent him from seeking promotion to the clerical cadre and there is no allegation that the Bank actuated by any ulterior motives is hampering that promotion of the workman. I, therefore, feel that he is not entitled to any relief under this item. The award in respect of this term of reference is made accordingly.

3rd January, 1974.

R. K. BAWFIA, Presiding Officer
[No. L. 12012/153/72/LR III]

S.O. 249.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th January, 1974.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL: DELHI.

CG. I.D. No. 2 of 1973.

BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Central Bank of India,

AND

Their workmen represented by Central Bank Employees Union, Delhi.

Present :

Shri P. K. Patil for the management.

Shri Tara Chand for the workman/union.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, by Order No. L-12012/154/72/LR/III dated 29th December, 1972, referred the following industrial dispute between the aforesaid parties for adjudication to this Tribunal in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

"(i) Whether having regard to the duties performed by Shri Kamta Prasad Pandey Daftri at Janpath Branch of Central Bank of India, he is entitled to any monetary benefits and if so, what should be quantum of such monetary relief?

(ii) Whether having regard to the duties performed by the above workman he is entitled to be treated as a Record keeper and if so from what date?"

2. On receipt of the order of reference, usual notices were issued to the parties and they filed their pleadings. No other issue arose from those pleadings except that are covered by the terms of reference.

Term No. (i) of the reference :

3. In a somewhat lengthy statement which has been filed by the union on behalf of the workman Shri Kamta Prasad Pandey, it was alleged that the said workman joined the service of the bank on the 22nd of March, 1947 in the subordinate staff cadre of the Bank and he was promoted as a daftri at the Janpath branch of the Bank with effect from the 12th of May, 1962. Though he was designated as daftri, yet he had been working in the record department of the bank right from the 12th of May, 1962 and

thus, the union asserted, to all intents and purposes, he had been working as a record-keeper (clerk). The duties which he performed as record-keeper though designated as daftri were enumerated in para. 6 of the statement of claim and at this stage it is not necessary to refer them. As he actually performed the duties of a clerical nature, it was prayed that he was entitled to monetary benefits which are appertinent to the post of a clerk and that they may be awarded to him.

4. The Bank while admitting that Shri Kamta Prasad Pandey was in its employment denied that he was doing any duties apart from what were attached to the post of a daftri. It was, therefore, stated that he was not entitled to any monetary benefits for having allegedly worked as a clerk. A rejoinder was also filed by the union in reply to this written statement in which the position stated in the statement of claim was reiterated and the pleas raised in the written statement were controverted.

5. The parties are bound by the Bipartite settlement between the various banking companies in India and their workmen which came into force on the 1st of July, 1966. It was not disputed that the Bank of the management was one of the banking company within the purview of that award. In that settlement the work involved for daftries has been set-out with precision. In that connection, Part II, Clause (viii) of the said settlement may be referred to. As given in that settlement, the work of daftries involves :—

- (i) Simple binding of books and registers ;
- (ii) Press-Copying ;
- (iii) Filing independently letters and others papers in respective files as per indications marked thereon ;
- (iv) Assisting in issuing stationery ;
- (v) Stacking under guidance, old records in orderly manner and assisting in giving them out when required ;
- (vi) Undertaking the whole process of sorting, arranging, numbering, tallying the total number of and stitching the vouchers.

The case of the management was that Shri Pandey through-out his appointment as daftri in the Janpath branch of the Bank had been performing the above duties whereas the Union stated that he was not only performing these duties but was also doing other items of work which were usually done by a record clerk in the branch. It is, therefore, to be seen as to what duties have been actually performed by the workman in the record room of this branch. A joint inspection note was prepared by the representatives of the parties after actually going through the record and it shows what work was being performed by the concerned workman. The inspection report is Ext. W/1. Its perusal shows that the daftri has been performing the following duties :—

- (i) tracing out the ledgers and other statements from the record room and sending them to the departments concerned when required to do so ;
- (ii) taking out the vouchers and cheques from the record room and supplying the same to the departments concerned when required to do so ;
- (iii) Supplying information from the old record when directed to do so by the Agent.
- (iv) making entries in the relevant register maintained in the record room ;

A perusal of the inspection note clearly indicates that the Agent, Accountant and other clerks whenever they required any information asked the workman Shri Pandey to find it out from the record room and then to pass it on to them. Obviously, this type of duty was not the duty of daftri as given in the Bipartite settlement.

6. Apart from the above evidence, my attention was drawn by Shri Tara Chand to certain other correspondence which was passed between the Chief Agent, the Agent, Accountant, the concerned workman and the union. By an order dated

the 1st of November, 1971 the then Agent allowed the workman to work as officiating record-keeper temporarily in order to keep the records and filing work of the branch up-to-date with the help of permanent record-keeper. He was also informed that he would be entitled to the officiating allowance in terms of para. 9.11(B) of the first Bipartite settlement for the period he officiating as record-keeper vide Ext. W/2. On receipt of this order; Shri Kamta Prasad in his letter dated 16th December, 1971 brought to the notice of the Agent that ever since Shri Birbal Dass Gupta, the record-keeper, was shifted from the record, no one had worked there as record-keeper and for that reason he was entitled to the officiating pay. He felt that the management by issuing that order wanted that his claim for the prior period be ignored vide Ext. W/3. When the authorities came to know that the workman would claim his arrears, another order dated the 21st of December, 1971 Ext. W/4 was passed by which he was reverted as a daftri. Shri Pandey protested to this in his letter dated 23rd of December, 1971 Ext. W/5. The oral evidence which has been adduced by the Bank itself also supports the case of Shri Pandey. Shri B. R. Dubey MW2 was accountant at the Janpath branch of the Bank in 1966 and remained there upto November, 1969. According to him Shri Birbal Das Gupta was the record-keeper upto the 10th of May, 1966. Janpath is one of the two branches of the Bank in Delhi where there was a post of one permanent record-keeper (clerk), and Shri Birbal Dass Gupta worked there as record-keeper upto the 10th of May, 1966. The workman himself admitted in his statement that Shri Birbal Dass Gupta worked there as record-keeper till May, 1966 and before him there was another record-keeper there Shri D. C. Majumdar. So, this averment of the workman that he worked as a record-keeper right from the date he was promoted as a daftri is not correct. From his own statement and from the statement of Shri Dubey it is obvious that till May, 1966 the record-keeper remained in office in this branch and so, the question of Shri Pandey working there as a record-keeper did not arise. According to Shri Pandey, after the departure of Shri Birbal Dass Gupta, as no record-keeper was posted, the work of record-keeper was taken from him. He, however, admitted that one Shri D. K. Monga was appointed a record-keeper in July, 1967 but he hastened to add that he was only for eight/ten days. Similarly, he admitted that one Ramesh Lal was posted as record-keeper in 1969 but was transferred to the accounts department after six/seven days. Shri Dubey, however, deposed that Shri Monga was a record-keeper for about a year in that branch and was then taken in the accounts department. He also frankly admitted that after Shri Birbal Dass Gupta and the departure of Shri Monga, Shri Kamta Prasad Pandey performed the duty of a record-keeper till he was transferred in November, 1969. In cross, examination he admitted that the workman in the absence of the record-keeper performed the duties of the record-keeper. The next witness in this connection is Shri S. C. L. Chawla, Agent of Janpath branch. He was posted there on the 1st of February, 1973 and he admitted that when he joined, there was no record-keeper and was informed that Shri Kamta Prasad Pandey had been deputed in the record room to supply the files and vouchers etc. whenever they were required by the department. On behalf of the workman, his oral testimony consisted of his own statement and that of Shri Ramesh Lal. Shri Pandey added that there are two daftries in this branch but they are not performing the duties of a record-keeper.

7. From all this evidence discussed above, the conclusion is inescapable that besides the duties prescribed in the Bipartite settlement, the workman has also been discharging the other duties referred to in the joint inspection note and the statements of the witnesses. He was not a fullfledged keeper as the evidence indicates. But an employee must be held to be employed to do the work which is his main work and in the present case, the work which the workman has been performing was not incidental to his main work of daftri but in addition to that. All the witnesses including the one produced by the management also supported the case of the workman that he was not only doing the work of a daftri but performing the other duties as well. This being so, in my view, he is entitled to compensation for doing this extra work in excess of his own duties as daftri.

8. Now what should be the monetary benefit which should be awarded to the workman under the above circumstances? Shri Tarachand contended that the difference between the salary of a clerk and of a daftri should be the yard-stick for

awarding compensation. It is, however, to be noted and it is also apparent from the evidence that the workman was once asked to work as a fullfledged record-keeper with effect from the 1st of November, 1971 to the 21st of December, 1971 vide Exts. W/2 and W/4 and was paid the officiating allowance in terms of Para. 9.11(B) of the first Bi-partite settlement. A record-keeper who is in the scale of a clerk has much more responsibilities to discharge and has more work to do as given in the circular Ext. M/7 in file No. 1 of 1973. The present is a case in which extra duties were being performed by the daftries and not by some other clerks. It is in evidence that when a peon is promoted as a daftri his scale of pay is the same but he gets Rs. 15 as special allowance. In the present case also, I feel that the ends of justice will be fully served if a further allowance is awarded to the daftri who has worked in excess of his prescribed duties and this I estimate at Rs. 20 per month. So, the benefit at the above rate from the 10th of May, 1966 when Shri Birbal Dass Gupta was transferred to the general accounts section till such time as the Bank continues to take extra work from him ought to be paid to him. But the periods during which Sarvashri Monga and Rameshlal actually worked as record-keepers in this branch according to the record of the Bank will have to be excluded from the above period and the workman will not be entitled to this extra payment for that. The Bank is, therefore, directed to make such payment to Shri Kamta Prasad Pandey and the award in respect of this term of reference is made accordingly.

Term No. (II) of the reference :

9. The case of the union is that as the workman has been performing the duties which were akin to the duties of a record-keeper, he should be treated as record-keeper. In the statement of claim, instances were given of daftries or peons who were treated as record-keepers in the clerical cadre. It was stated that in 1970 this matter was referred to the arbitration of Shri V. P. Gupta, Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. Sarvashri Ramesh Sharma and Bharat Singh were directed to be treated by the Arbitrator as record-keepers because they had been maintaining old records and were also supplying the same as and when required by the department concerned independently. This award was implemented by the management in the case of these two workmen and so, the union asserted that when these two workmen had been promoted as record-keepers from the post of daftri or peon there was no reason as to why the concerned workman should not be meted out the same treatment.

10. In the written statement, the management admitted that award of the Arbitrator but added that it did not admit that Shri Pandey had been or was performing the duties similar to those performed by members of the subordinate staff whose cases were referred to the arbitration of Shri Gupta. Shri M. K. Venkateswaran MW1 who is the zonal superintendent of the Bank when he appeared before me threw light on the promotion of Sarvashri Bharat Singh and Ramesh Sharma. He stated that they took the clerical test held by the Bank before their appointment as record-keepers. The witness added that as they passed that test, they were promoted. It is true that in the award, there was no such condition but I have no reason to disbelieve the zonal superintendent when he stated that the said two persons passed the test before their promotion as record-keepers. Shri Bharat Singh who was produced by the union as WW4 in file No. 1 of 1973 admitted that he did take a test when he was promoted from the post of daftri to that of a record-keeper. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the Bank did not deviate from its policy of appointing persons in the clerical grade except after he has passed a test. So, it will be too much on the part of the union to assert that the concerned workman should be treated as a record-keeper without passing a test and fulfilling the conditions of eligibility for the clerical cadre. Shri Tarachand, however, pointedly referred me to the statement of Shri Chhabilal given in file No. 1 of 1973 who is also a record-keeper-cum-clerk in the Chandni Chowk branch of the Bank. He was a guard and became record-keeper in 1969. However, there is nothing in his statement to show if he passed any test before he was promoted.

11. Shri M. K. Venketeswaran referred me to the promotion policy of the Bank which was finalised by the management with the assent of the All India Central Bank Employees Federation on the 18th of February, 1970. A copy of it is Ext. M/2 and it is also given in the book-let Ext. M/1. It is provided therein as to how the subordinate staff should be promoted to the clerical cadre. In this policy, the agreement between the management and the said Federation as contained in para. 16 of Ext. M/2 was that a member of the subordinate staff who is a Graduate from a recognised University and has English as one of the subjects in Matriculation would be straightaway promoted to the clerical cadre against the first available vacancy. A member of a subordinate staff who has passed Matriculation examination in the first division with English and Arithmetic can also be promoted straightaway in the clerical cadre. Then there is a clause for members of the subordinate staff who have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination with English and Arithmetic as subjects and have completed five years of continuous service in the Bank. They have to sit in a written test to be held by the Bank. For members of subordinate staff who have studied upto eighth standard, eight years service and a test are prescribed. It was vehemently submitted by Shri Patil that the appointment of the workman as record-clerk straight-away would be against the promotion policy which was arrived at between the management and the All India Central Bank Employees Federation and will give rise to agitations and unrests. Shri Tarachand who belongs not to that Federation which is a majority union but to the Central Bank Employees Union submitted that his union was not bound by that settlement and that the necessary relief, therefore, could be afforded to the workman. His union has been recognised by the Bank for local purposes and cannot be equated to the All India Central Bank Employees Federation which is an all India body. The submission of Shri Patil has some merit, that for the sake of local people the All India policy of the Bank which has the concurrence of the All India Federation cannot be set-at-naught. Otherwise also from the settlement arrived at between the management and the All India Central Bank Employees Federation as to the promotion policy of the Bank, I am satisfied that it is just and fair and gives scope for promotion to all subordinate staff who have the requisite qualifications right from graduation to the eighth class. Nothing should be done which may impair harmony between the Bank and the Union on All India basis. If the concerned workman fulfills the conditions of eligibility mentioned in that promotion policy, there is nothing which can prevent him from seeking promotion to the clerical cadre and there is no allegation that the Bank actuated by any ulterior motives is hampering that promotion of the workman. I, therefore, feel that he is not entitled to any relief under this item. The award in respect of this term of reference is made accordingly.

17th December, 1973.

R. K. BAWEJA, Presiding Officer
[L. 12012/154/72/LRIII]

S.O. 250.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th January, 1974.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

C.G.I.D. No. 3 of 1973

BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Central Bank of India,

AND

Their workmen represented by Central Bank Employees Union, Delhi.

127 G of I/73—9

Present :

Shri P. K. Patil—for the management.

Shri Tara Chand—for the workmen/union.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, by Order No. 1-12012/155/72/LRIII dated the 29th December 1972, referred the following industrial dispute between the aforesaid parties for adjudication to this Tribunal in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

"(i) Whether having regard to the duties performed by Shri Roshan Lal Sharma Daftri at Darya Ganj Branch of the Central Bank of India, he is entitled to any monetary benefits and if so, what should be the quantum of such monetary relief ?

(ii) Whether having regard to the duties performed by the above workman he is entitled to be treated as a Record Keeper and if so from what date ?"

2. On receipt of the order of reference, usual notices were issued to the parties and they filed their respective pleadings. No other issue arose from those pleadings except what are covered by the terms of reference.

Term No. (i) of the Reference :

3. In a somewhat lengthy statement which has been filed by the union on behalf of the workman Shri Roshan Lal Sharma, it was alleged that the said workman joined the service of the Bank on the 5th of September 1953 as a member of subordinate staff and he was promoted as a daftri with effect from the 1st of February 1956 when he was working in the Chawri Bazar branch of the Bank. Though he was designated as daftri, yet he had been working in the record department of the Bank right from the 1st of February 1956 in the various branches of the Bank and thus, the union asserted, to all intents and purposes he had been working as a record-keeper (clerk). The duties which he performed as record-keeper though designated as daftri were enumerated in para 6 of the statement of claim and at this stage it is not necessary to refer them. As he actually performed the duties of a clerical nature, it was prayed that he was entitled to monetary benefits which are appertinent to the post of a clerk and that they may be awarded to him.

4. The Bank while admitting that Shri Roshan Lal Sharma was in its employment denied that he was doing any duties apart from what were attached to the post of daftri. It was, therefore, stated that he was not entitled to any monetary benefits for having allegedly worked as a clerk. A rejoinder was also filed by the union in reply to this written statement in which the position stated in the statement of claim was reiterated and the pleas raised in the written statement were controverted.

5. The parties are bound by the Bi-partite settlement between the various banking companies in India and their workmen which came into force on the 1st of July 1966. It was not disputed that the Bank of the management was one of the banking companies within the purview of that award. In that settlement the work involved for daftries has been set-out with precision. In that connection, Part II, Clause (viii) of the said settlement may be referred to. As given in that settlement, the work of daftries involves :—

- (i) simple binding of books and registers;
- (ii) press-copying;
- (iii) filing independently letters and other papers in res-
- (iv) assisting in issuing stationery;

- (v) stacking under guidance, old records in orderly manner and assisting in giving them out when required;
- (vi) undertaking the whole process of sorting, arranging, numbering, tallying the total number of and stitching the vouchers.

The case of the management was that Shri Sharma throughout his appointment as daftri in the various branches of the Bank had been performing the above duties whereas the Union stated that he was not only performing these duties but was also doing other items of work which were usually done by a record clerk in the branches. The management has several branches in Delhi and New Delhi and only at two branches, namely, Janpath and Chandni Chowk it has full record-keepers for the record rooms of those branches. In the Zonal office of the Bank, of course, there are two record-keepers. It seems that where the volume of work justifies, the Bank has appointed record clerks as incharge of the record room but where the work does not justify it, it has not appointed any separate clerk to look after this assignment. In such branches, and Chawri Bazar, Sadar Bazar and Darya Ganj branches are some of them, only there is a daftri to look after the record room. It is, therefore, to be seen as to what duties have been actually performed by the workman in the record rooms of these branches. A joint inspection note was prepared by the representatives of the parties after actually going through the record and it shows what work was being performed by the concerned workman. That inspection report is Ext. W/12. Its perusal shows that the daftri has been performing the following duties:—

(I) Old Record Issue Register :

There are various columns in this register. The first four columns are generally filled by the officer/clerk requisitioning required vouchers and books. The other three columns i.e. date of issue, date of return and signatures of record-keeper are filled in by Shri Roshan Lal Sharma.

(II) Pass Book Register :

All the columns except signatures of departmental incharge are being filled in by Shri Roshan Lal Sharma and there are about seven columns in this register.

(III) Daily Vouchers Record Register :

All the columns numbering 12 in this register are being filled in by the workman.

(IV) Bills Challans Forms of printed stationery of Darya Ganj office :

The details given in the inspection note indicate that Shri Roshan Lal Sharma was attending to this type of work.

(V) Stationery Indent Slips of staff :

The indent slips for supply of stationery required by the staff of the Daryaganj branch were issued and stationery was supplied by Shri Roshan Lal Sharma against those slips.

(VI) Forwarding letters to Courts :

A list was given in which it was shown that the workman was deputed to attend courts which summoned him with the record.

(VII) Requisition slips for supply of records :

The members of the staff of the branch used to send slips to Shri Sharma to supply them the record and the vouchers and Shri Sharma complied with that direction.

(VIII) Overtime Register :

This register indicates that Shri Sharma also drew overtime for doing the above work by sitting late after the bank hours.

6. Apart from the inspection note referred to above which shows what duties are being performed by the workman, reference was also made to the oral evidence adduced before me by the parties. Shri Roshan Lal Sharma WW 1 when he appeared before me stated that on promotion as daftri, he performed the duties of record-keeper in the Chawri Bazar branch of the Bank with effect from 1-2-1957 till he was transferred to the Sadar Bazar branch in December 1962 where he stated that he worked upto February 1966. He was then transferred to the Daryaganj branch where he is still working. He continued that as daftri, he was asked to work in the record department and performed all the duties of record-keeper which have been enumerated above. His second witness is Shri Chhabilal who was a guard but had been promoted as record-keeper. He enumerated the duties of a record-keeper and this witness was produced in support of the allegation that what Chhabilal was doing were the duties of the workman though he had been designated as a daftri and was being paid as such.

7. Shri L. M. Bhatia, WW 3 accountant of the Chandni Chowk branch was the agent of the Sadar Bazar branch before January 1973. He deposed that when he was Agent there, Shri Roshan Lal Sharma was the daftri. The witness continued that in that branch Shri Sharma performed all the duties which are performed by a record-keeper. Shri T. N. Dastoor WW 4 is the zonal manager and was produced by the union. He does not know what duties are being performed by a record-keeper. Shri Tara Chand WW 5 is the general secretary of the union and he, of course, supported the workman. Shri M. K. Venkateshwaran MW 1 is the zonal superintendent of the Bank. He produced certain documents and the promotion policy of the Bank pertaining to promotions of the subordinate staff to the clerical cadre. The other witness is Shri B. N. Kapur, Agent of the Darya Ganj branch of the Bank. He is agent in this branch since September 1972 and deposed that they have got a separate record room for the records. For the receipt, counting and storage of the printed stationery, Shri Roshan Lal is responsible. He added that Shri Roshan Lal stacks the vouchers, the registers and the stationery in the record room not under the supervision of any clerk but independently. The other duties which Shri Roshan Lal performs are half yearly stock taking, maintenance of the register for the movement of the old record, transfer books, vouchers, ledgers and other files. He also files the papers in the various files whenever they are received from the department concerned. Shri Ushnak Rai Chawla MW 3 was the agent in the Darya Ganj branch from 1st June 1970 to 31st August 1972 when he was succeeded by Shri Kapur MW 2. According to this witness, no clerk was helping Shri Roshan Lal in his work and that he was doing the work independently. He further added that Shri Roshan Lal was responsible for the entire stock in the record room.

8. From all this evidence discussed above, the conclusion is inescapable that besides the duties prescribed in the Bipartite settlement, the workman has also been discharging the other duties referred to in the joint inspection note and the statements of the witnesses. He could not be a fullfledged record-keeper as the volume of the work does not warrant that. An employee must be held to be employed to do the work which is his main work and in the present case, the work which the workman has been performing was not incidental to his main work of daftri but in addition to that. All the witnesses including the ones produced by the management also supported the case of the workman that he was not only doing the work of a daftri but performing the other duties as well. I, however, add that the workman has not produced any convincing evidence that while working at the Chawri Bazar branch, he was also performing the duties of a record-keeper in addition to his own duties. He has produced evidence for working in the record room independently in the two branches namely, Sadar Bazar and Darya Ganj. Excepting his solitary statement about his working independently in the record room of Chawri Bazar branch, there is no other independent evidence to support him. This being so, in my view, he is entitled to compensation for doing this extra work in excess of his own duties as daftri from December 1962.

9. Now what should be the monetary benefit which should be awarded to the workman under the above circumstances? Shri Tara Chand contended that the difference between the salary of a clerk and of a daftri should be the yard-stick for

awarding compensation. It is, however, to be noted and it is also apparent from the evidence that the workman was never asked to work as a fulfilled record-keeper. A record-keeper who is in the scale of a clerk has much more responsibilities to discharge and has more work to do as given in the circular Ext. W/7 in file No. 1 of 1973. The present is a case in which extra duties were being performed by the dafties and not by some other clerks as there was no justification of a separate record-keeper. It is in evidence that when a peon is promoted as a dafti his scale of pay is the same but he gets Rs. 15 as special allowance. In the present case also, I feel that the ends of justice will be fully met if a further allowance is awarded to the dafti who has worked in excess of his prescribed duties and this I estimate at Rs. 20 per month. So, the benefit at the above rate from December 1962 which is the month when he was transferred to the Sadar Bazar branch till such time as the Bank continues to take extra work from him ought to be paid to him and the Bank is directed to make such payment to Shri Roshan Lal Sharma. The award in respect of this term of reference is made accordingly.

Term No. (ii) of the Reference :

10. The case of the union is that as the workman has been performing the duties which were akin to the duties of a record-keeper, he should be treated as record-keeper. In the statement of claim, instances were given of dafties or peons who were treated as record-keepers in the clerical cadre. It was stated that in 1970 this matter was referred to the arbitration of Shri V. P. Gupta, Regional Labour Commissioner, Central under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Sarvashri Ramesh Sharma and Bharat Singh were directed to be treated by the Arbitrator as record-keepers because they had been maintaining old records and were also supplying the same as and when required by the department concerned independently. This award was implemented by the management in the case of these two workmen and so, the union asserted that when these two workmen had been promoted as record-keepers from the post of dafti or peon there was no reason as to why the concerned workman should not be meted out the same treatment.

11. In the written statement, the management admitted that award of the Arbitrator but added that it did not admit that Shri Roshan Lal Sharma had been or was performing the duties similar to those performed by members of the subordinate staff whose cases were referred to the arbitration of Shri Gupta. Shri M. K. Venketeswaran, who is the zonal superintendent of the Bank, when he appeared before me threw light on the promotion of Sarvashri Bharat Singh and Ramesh Sharma. He stated that they took the clerical test held by the Bank before their appointment as record-keepers. The witness added that as they passed that test, they were promoted. It is true that in the award, there was no such condition but I have no reason to disbelieve the zonal superintendent when he stated that the said two persons passed the test before their promotion as record-keepers. Shri Bharat Singh who was produced by the union as WW 4 in file No. 1 of 1973 admitted that he did take a test when he was promoted from the post of dafti to that of a record-keeper. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the Bank did not deviate from its policy of appointing persons in the clerical grade except after they had passed a test. So, it will be too much on the part of the union to assert that the concerned workman should be treated as a record-keeper without passing a test and fulfilling the conditions of eligibility for the clerical cadre. Shri Tara Chand, however, pointedly referred me to the statement of Shri Chhabil Lal who is also a record-keeper-cum-clerk and whose statement has been recorded in the other connected case. He was a guard and became record-keeper in 1969. However, there is nothing in his statement to show if he passed any test before he was promoted.

12. Shri M. K. Venketeswaran referred me to the promotion policy of the bank which was finalised by the management with the assent of the All India Central Bank Employees Federation on the 18th of February 1970. A copy of it is Ext. M/2 and it is also given in the book-let Ext. M/3. It is provided therein as to how the subordinate staff should be promoted to the clerical cadre. In this policy, the agreement between the management and the said Federation as contained in para 16 of Ext. M/3 was that the members of the subordinate staff who are Graduates from a recognised University and have English as one of the subjects in Matriculation 127 G of I/73—10

would be straight-away promoted to be clerical cadre against the first available vacancy. A member of a subordinate staff who has passed Matriculation examination in the first division with English and Arithmetic can also be promoted straight-away in the clerical cadre. Then there is a clause for members of the subordinate staff who have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination with English and Arithmetic as subjects and have completed five years of continuous service in the Bank. They have to sit in a written test to be held by the Bank. For members of subordinate staff who have studied upto eighth standard, eight years service and a test are prescribed. It was vehemently submitted by Shri Patil that the appointment of the workman as record-clerk straight-away would be against the promotion policy which was arrived at between the management and the All India Central Bank Employees Federation and will give rise to agitations and unrests. Shri Tara Chand who belongs not to that Federation, which is a majority union but to the Central Bank Employees Union submitted that his union was not bound by that settlement and that the necessary relief, therefore, could be afforded to the workman. His union has been recognised by the Bank for local purposes and cannot be equated to the All India Central Bank Employees Federation which is an All India body. The submission of Shri Patil has some merit, that for the sake of local people the All India policy of the Bank which has the concurrence of the All India Federation cannot be set-at-naught. Otherwise also from the settlement arrived at between the management and the All India Central Bank Employees Federation as to the promotion policy of the Bank, I am satisfied that it is just and fair and gives scope for promotion to all subordinate staff who have the requisite qualifications right from graduation to the eighth class. Nothing should be done which may impair harmony between the Bank and the Union on All India basis. If the concerned workman fulfills the conditions of eligibility mentioned in that promotion policy, there is nothing which can prevent him from seeking promotion to the clerical cadre and there is no allegation that the Bank actuated by any ulterior motives is hampering that promotion of the workman. I, therefore, feel that he is not entitled to any relief under this item. The award in respect of this term of reference is made accordingly.

22nd December, 1973.

R. K. BAWEJA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L. 12012/155/72/LR(III)]

S.O. 251.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th January, 1974.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

C.G.I.D. No. 1 of 1973

BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Central Bank of India,

AND

Their workmen represented by Central Bank Employees' Union, Delhi.

Present :

Shri P. K. Patil—for the management.

Shri Tara Chand—for the workmen/union.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, by Order No. L-12012/160/72/LR-III, dated 23rd December,

1972, referred the following industrial dispute between the aforesaid parties for adjudication to this Tribunal in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

- (i) Whether having regard to the duties performed by Shri Ram Adhar Upadhaya Daftri at Naya Bazar Branch of Central Bank of India, he is entitled to any monetary benefits and if so, what should be the quantum of such monetary relief?
- (ii) Whether having regard to the duties performed by the above workman he is entitled to be treated as a Record Keeper and if so, from what date?"

2. On receipt of the order of reference, usual notices were issued to the parties and they filed their pleadings. No other issue arose from those pleadings except what are covered by the terms of reference.

Term No. (I) of the reference :

3. In a somewhat lengthy statement which has been filed by the union on behalf of the workman Shri Ram Adhar Upadhaya, it was alleged that the said workman joined the service of the bank on the 23rd of April, 1941 as a peon and he was promoted as a daftri at the Naya Bazar branch of the Bank with effect from the 1st of September, 1957. Though he was designated as daftri, yet he had been working in the record department of the bank right from the 1st of September, 1957 and thus, the union asserted, to all intents and purposes he had been working as a record-keeper (clerk). The duties which he performed as record-keeper though designated as daftri were enumerated in para. 6 of the statement of claim and at this stage it is not necessary to refer them. As he actually performed the duties of a clerical nature, it was prayed that he was entitled to monetary benefits which are appertinent to that post of a clerk and that they may be awarded to him.

4. The bank while admitting that Shri Ram Adhar Upadhaya was in its employment denied that he was doing any duties apart from what were attached to the post of a daftri. It was, therefore, stated that he was not entitled to any monetary benefits for having allegedly worked as a clerk. A rejoinder was also filed by the union in reply to this written statement in which the position stated in the statement of claim was reiterated and the pleas raised in the written statement were controverted.

5. The parties are bound by the Bi-partite settlement between the various banking companies in India and their workmen which came into force on the 1st of July 1966. It was not disputed that the Bank of the management was one of the banking companies within the purview of that award. In that settlement the work involved for daftries has been set-out with precision. In that connection, Part II, Clause (viii) of the said settlement may be referred to. As given in that settlement, the work of daftries involves :—

- (i) Simple binding of books and registers;
- (ii) Press-Copying ;
- (iii) Filing independently letters and other papers in respective files as per indications marked thereon ;
- (iv) Assisting in issuing stationery ;
- (v) Stacking under guidance, old records in orderly manner and assisting in giving them out when required ;
- (vi) Undertaking the whole process of sorting, arranging, numbering, tallying the total number of and stitching the vouchers.

The case of the management was that Shri Upadhaya throughout his appointment as daftri in the Naya Bazar branch of the Bank had been performing the above duties whereas the Union stated that he was not only performing these duties but was also doing other items of work which were usually done by a record clerk in the branch. The management has several branches in Delhi and New Delhi and only at two branches, namely, Janpath and Chandni Chowk it has full record-keepers for the record rooms of those branches. In the zonal office of the Bank, of course, there are two record-

keepers. It seems that where the volume of work justifies, the Bank has appointed record clerks as incharge of the record room but where the work does not justify it, it was not appointed any separate clerk to look-after this assignment. In such branches, and Naya Bazar branch is one of them, only there is a daftri to look-after the record room. It is, therefore, to be seen as to what duties have been actually performed by the workman in the record room of this branch. A joint inspection note was prepared by the representatives of the parties after actually going through the record and it shows what work was being performed by the concerned workman. That inspection report is Ext. W/30. Its perusal shows that the daftri has been performing the following duties :—

- (I) **Record Movement Register :** This register indicates the movement of the files which are taken away or sent back to the record room after they are no more required by the department concerned. Entries in this register are made by the daftri excepting that in column 4 signatures of the requisitioning clerk or the officer are obtained. I may add here that this is not one of the duties which was laid down in the Bi-partite settlement referred to above.
- (II) **Daily Pass Books Receipt Register :** The pass books received from the accounts holders are diarised in this register by Shri Upadhaya and thereafter he delivers them to the respective ledger-keepers against their initials. This register has also several columns which are filled up by the daftri. This, too, is not one of the duties of the daftri as given in the Bi-partite settlement.
- (III) **Register of Daily Vouchers :** It is being maintained by the daftri and it has several columns. This is also not one of the duties of a daftri as given in the Schedule.
- (IV) **Stationery Issue Register :** Challan forms of printed stationery and books and the table stationery are received by the daftri under the instructions of the branch agent. This duty was also not prescribed for a daftri in the Bi-partite settlement. In this register the issuance of the table stationery to the staff is entered periodically. The daftri issues the stationery under instructions of the sanctioning officer. Issuance of stationery is not one of the duties under the Bi-partite settlement. Shri Upadhaya has been issuing the stationery to the staff on the basis of the stationery indent slips of the staff under the instructions of the branch agent.
- (V) This joint inspection report further indicates that Shri Upadhaya was receiving overtime allowance for performing the above duties.

6. Apart from the above documentary evidence, my attention was drawn by Shri Tara Chand to certain other documents in support of the submission that the daftri was doing the work of record-keeper (clerk). Ext. W/1 is a copy of the letter dated the 7th of December, 1971. It was issued by the Agent of the Naya Bazar branch to the Chief Agent of the Bank at New Delhi in which a representation dated the 1st of December, 1971 of Shri Upadhaya was forwarded. The Chief Agent in his letter dated the 31st of December 1971 enquired from the Agent to give his comments on the representation of the workman vide Ext. W/2. The Agent then in his reply dated the 8th of January, 1972 informed the Chief Agent that Shri Upadhaya had been doing all the duties mentioned in his representation. In addition to that, he had been performing other duties as well vide Ext. W/3. The Zonal Superintendent (formerly known as the Chief Agent, in his letter dated the 8th of February, 1972 Ext. W/4 again asked the agent as to what duties were being actually performed by Shri Upadhaya. The reply of the Agent is contained in Ext. W/5 which is a copy of his letter dated the 2nd of March, 1972. He enumerated the following duties which were being performed by the workman :—

- (a) He had been maintaining and handling the old records in our supervision.
- (b) Independently searching and supplying the old records when required.

- (c) Entering C.D. accounts pass books in a register being maintained for the purpose when received from depositors.
- (d) He has been preparing and maintaining record of daily vouchers.
- (e) Preparing and maintaining index of files.
- (f) Receiving stocking and issuing printed stationery.
- (g) Taking periodical stock of unused stationery and is handling stationery."

This correspondence clearly indicates that Shri Upadhaya had not only been performing the duties of a daftri but had also been doing other duties which usually a record-keeper does in discharging his duties in the record room. In their representation dated the 10th of December, 1963 the daftries working in Delhi offices of the Bank also made a similar request to the Controller of the Bank in which they brought to his notice that they had been performing the duties of records clerks and that they should be placed in the clerical cadre vide Ext. W/9. Ext. W/13 is a copy of a letter dated 3rd April 1973 addressed by the Agent of the Naya Bazar branch of the Bank to the zonal manager in which he enumerated the duties which were being performed by Shri Upadhaya. They consisted of numbering of vouchers, writing of number of vouchers in the register department-wise daily, posting of all the accounts opening forms, keeping of old records independently and handling over the same to the concerned department when asked for, keeping the record of table and printed stationery and distribution to the staff, writing of names of staff in the attendance register every month, stock taking of stationery at the half-yearly closing and entering of pass books in the Pass Book Register and then delivering of the same to the concerned ledger-keepers.

7. After considering the documentary evidence placed on the record, reference is also to be made to the oral evidence adduced before me by the parties in this connection. The first witness produced by the union was Shri T. N. Dastoor, Zonal Manager WW1. Shri Dastoor stated that he had record-keepers in Chandni Chowk and Janpat branches and also in the zonal office but he did not know as to when these posts were created. He could not say what duties actually performed by Shri Upadhaya in the branch. So, his evidence was not of much assistance. The next witness was Shri P. K. Sharma WW2, ex-agent of the Naya Bazar branch of the Bank where the workman was posted and continues till the present time. He was Agent there in that branch for two years and retired in February, 1973. It was he who forwarded the representation of the concerned workman to the Chief Agent and then later on sent his comments. He confirmed what he had written therein. He frankly admitted that the concerned workman besides performing the duties of a daftri in the branch used to receive stationery, Hundis, old record and was doing the work in the record room independently with the knowledge of the branch manager. He, therefore, admitted that Shri Upadhaya was not only performing the duties of a daftri, but also performed other duties as well which were incidental to the duties of a clerk.

8. Shri L. N. Bhatia WW3 is the Accountant of the Chandni Chowk branch. Before the 10th of January 1973, he was Agent in the Naya Bazar branch where there was no record-keeper. He frankly admitted that in such branches where there is no record-keeper, all the work in the record room is done by the daftri. It was also his duty to send the record demanded by the various departments, to take out the pass books from the box, to register them and then to pass on to the Clerk concerned. He further admitted that daftri used to issue the stationery. To the same effect is the statement of Shri Bharat Singh WW4 who is a record-keeper in the zonal office. I may add here that neither in the Desai award or the Sastri award nor in the Bi-partite settlement, there is any mention as to what duties would be performed by a record-keepers. As already stated above, where there is a justification, a separate clerk is appointed by the Bank who is sole-incharge of the record room and Shri Bharat Singh is one of them. He also mentioned the duties which he is performing as record clerk and they are more or less the same as are being performed by the daftries in the

branches where there is no record-keeper. But he admitted that before he was promoted from the post of a daftri to that of a record-keeper, he passed a test held by the Bank. Shri Chhabilal WW5 is the record-keeper-cum-clerk in the Chandni Chowk branch. He states what duties are being performed by him. They are the same as were stated by Shri Bharat Singh WW4. The next witness is Shri Upadhaya himself who, of course, supports his case. Shri Tara Chand WW7 is the general secretary of the union and he stated that in the conciliation proceedings, there was an understanding between the union and the management which was recorded in the presence of the Assistant Labour Commissioner on the 10th of June 1970 where in it was decided that the daftries would be adequately compensated for the performance of duties of record-keepers. But that understanding did not consist in making them record-keepers and it was restricted to the consideration of the compensation. He has produced a document to that effect and by implication it means that the management conceded that as the daftries were performing the duties in excess of the duties prescribed in Bi-partite settlement, there was a justification for compensating them for the extra work.

9. The management produced four witnesses in support of its case but I do not think that their testimony assists it in any manner. Shri M. K. Venketeswaran MW1 is the zonal superintendent. He stated that the duties which are being performed by the record-keepers Sarvasbhai Bharat Singh and Ramesh Sharma at the zonal office are given in Ext. M/7. A perusal of this document indicates that some of the duties which these record-keepers are performing are not being discharged by the daftries. He further deposed that one of the questions raised before Shri Desai who was the Presiding Officer of the National Tribunal in 1962 was about the claim of the daftries to be designated as record-keepers in clerical grade but that was rejected by Shri Desai in his award. It means, that this submission of the union that daftries should be designated as record-keepers was not accepted. Shri H. L. Monga MW2 was the agent of the Asaf Ali Road branch of the Bank where also there was no record-keeper. According to Shri Monga, the daftri was counting the stationery and half yearly consumption and that consumption vouchers were prepared by the clerks and checked by the officers. He continued that the workman never worked as a clerk. About the filing of the papers in the appropriate files he said that subject is usually mentioned in the letter to be filed and if the matter is complicated one, the daftri enquires from the clerk concerned and then places it in the proper file. Shri O. P. Katholia MW3 is the agent of the Janpath branch where there is a record-keeper. He was agent of the Naya Bazar branch from August 1970 to December 1970 and he deposed that the workman at that branch was himself supervising his work in the record room. To the same effect is the statement of Shri P. N. Nagar MW4 who is the agent in the same branch since 1972. He deposed that the workman concerned is working in the record room which is separate one, that the record sent to the record rooms is his responsibility, that the workman never officiated as a clerk and that half yearly counting of the stationery is done by the workman.

10. From all this evidence discussed above, the conclusion is inescapable that besides the duties prescribed in the Bi-partite settlement, the workman has been discharging the other duties referred to in the joint inspection report and the statements of the witnesses. He could not be a fulfilled record-keeper as the volume of the work does not warrant that. An employee must be held to be employed to do the work which is his main work and in the present case, the work which the workman has been performing was not incidental to his main work of daftri but in addition to that. All the witnesses including the ones produced by the management also supported the case of the workman that he was not only doing the work of a daftri but performing the other duties as well. This being so, in any view, he is entitled to compensation for doing this extra work in excess of his own duties as daftri.

11. Now what should be the monetary benefit which should be awarded to the workman under the above circumstances? Shri Tarachand contended that the difference between the salary of a clerk and of a daftri should be the yard-stick for awarding compensation. It is, however, to be noted and it is also apparent from the evidence that the workman was

never asked to work as a fullfledged record-keeper. A record-keeper who is in the scale of a clerk has much more responsibilities to discharge and has more work to do as given in the circular Ext. M/7. The present is a case in which extra duties were being performed by the daftries and not by some other clerks as there was no justification of a separate record-keeper. It is in evidence that when a peon is promoted as a daftri his scale of pay is the same but he gets Rs. 15/- as special allowance. In the present case also, I feel that the ends of justice will be fully served if a further allowance is awarded to the daftri who has worked in excess of his prescribed duties and this I estimate at Rs. 20/- per month. So, the benefit at the above rate from the 1st of September 1957 which is the date when he was promoted as daftri till such time as the Bank continues to take extra work from him ought to be paid to him and the Bank is directed to make such payment to Shri Upadhaya. The award in respect of this term of reference is made accordingly.

Term No. (H) of the reference :

12. The case of the union is that as the workmen has been performing the duties which were akin to the duties of a record-keeper, he should be treated as record-keeper. In the statement of claim, instances were given of daftries or peons who were treated as record-keepers in the clerical cadre. It was stated that in 1970 this matter was referred to the arbitration of Shri V. P. Gupta, Regional Labour Commissioner, Central under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Sarvashri Ramesh Sharma and Bharat Singh were directed to be treated by Arbitrator as record-keepers because they had been maintaining old records and were also supplying the same as and when required by the department concerned independently. This award was implemented by the management in the case of these two workmen and so, the union asserted that when these two workmen had been promoted as record-keepers from the post of daftri or peon there was no reason as to why the concerned workman should not be meted out the same treatment.

13. In the written statement, the management admitted that award of the Arbitrator but added that it did not admit that Shri Upadhaya had been or was performing the duties similar to those performed by members of the subordinate staff whose cases were referred to the arbitration of Shri Gupta. Shri M. K. Venkateswaran MW I who is the zonal superintendent of the Bank when he appeared before me threw light on the promotion of Sarvashri Bharat Singh and Ramesh Sharma. He stated that they took the clerical test held by the Bank before their appointment as record-keepers. The witness added that as they passed that test, they were promoted. It is true that in the award, there was no such condition but I have no reason to disbelieve the zonal superintendent when he stated that the said two persons passed the test before their promotion as record-keepers. Shri Bharat Singh who was produced by the union as WW4 admitted that he did take a test when he was promoted from the post of daftri to that of a record-keeper. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the Bank did not deviate from its policy of appointing persons in the clerical grade except after he has passed a test. So, it will be too much on the part of the union to assert that the concerned workman should be treated as a record-keeper without passing a test and fulfilling the conditions of eligibility for the clerical cadre. Shri Tarachand, however, pointedly referred me to the statement of Shri Chhabilal who is also a record-keeper-cum-clerk in the Chandni Chowk branch of the Bank. He was a guard and became record-keeper in 1969. However, there is nothing in his statement to show if he passed any test before he was promoted.

14. Shri M. K. Venkateswaran referred me to the promotion policy of the Bank which was finalised by the management with the assent of the All India Central Bank Employees Federation on the 18th of February, 1970. A copy of it is Fxt. M/2 and it is also given in the book-let Ext. M/3. It is provided therein as to how the subordinate staff should be promoted to the clerical cadre. In this policy, the agreement between the management and the said Federation as contained in para. 16 of Ext. M/3 was that the members of the subordinate staff who are Graduates from a recognised University and have English as one of the subjects in Matriculation would be straight-away promoted to the clerical cadre

against the first available vacancy. A member of a subordinate staff who has passed Matriculation examination in the first division with English and Arithmetic can also be promoted straight-away in the clerical cadre. Then there is a clause for members of the subordinate staff who have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination with English and Arithmetic as subjects and have completed five years of continuous service in the Bank. They have to sit in a written test to be held by the Bank. For members of subordinate staff who have studies upto eight standard, eight years service and a test are prescribed. It was vehemently submitted by Shri Patil that the appointment of the workman as record-keeper straight-away would be against the promotion policy which was arrived at between the management and the All India Central Bank Employees Federation and will give rise to agitation and unrests. Shri Tarachand who belongs not to that Federation, which is a majority union but to the Central Bank Employees Union submitted that his union was not bound by that settlement and that the necessary relief, therefore, could be afforded to the workman. His union has been recognised by the Bank for local purposes and cannot be equated to the All India Central Bank Employees Federation which is an all India body. The submission of Shri Patil has some merit, that for the sake of local people the All India policy of the Bank which has the concurrence of the All India Federation cannot be set-at-naught. Otherwise also from the settlement arrived at between the management and the All India Central Bank Employees Federation as to the promotion policy of the Bank, I am satisfied that it is just and fair and gives scope for promotion to all subordinate staff who have the requisite qualifications right from graduation to the eighth class. Nothing should be done which may impair harmony between the Bank and the Union on All India basis. If the concerned workman fulfills the conditions of eligibility mentioned in that promotion policy, there is nothing which can prevent him from seeking promotion to the clerical cadre and there is no allegation that the Bank actuated by any ulterior motives is hampering that promotion of the workman. I, therefore, feel that he is not entitled to any relief under this item. The award in respect of this term of reference is made accordingly (Fifteen pages).

2nd January, 1974.

R. K. BAWEJA, Presiding Officer

[No. L 12012/160/72/LR III]

New Delhi, the 19th January, 1974

S.O. 252.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Canara Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th January, 1974.

BEFORE THIRU T. PALANIAPPAN, B.A., B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,

MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Monday, the Seventh day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy Four.

(Industrial Dispute No. 2 of 1973)

In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the management of Canara Bank Bangalore-2.

BETWEEN

The workmen, represented by

1. The Secretary, Canara Bank Staff Union, 5-1-585/2,
Troop Bazar, Hyderabad.

2. The General Secretary, Canara Bank Employees Union, P.B. No. 1770, 135, Moore Street, Madras-1.

AND

The General Manager, Canara Bank, Canara Bank Buildings, 112, Jayachamarajendra Road, P.B. No. 648, Bangalore-2.

Reference:

Order No. 24/26/70/LR III, dated 1st January, 1973 of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Friday the 4th day of January, 1974 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiruvalluvar B. R. Dolia and R. Jamal Nazeem, Advocates for Union No. 2 and of Thiruvalluvar M. R. Narayanaswami and K. R. Vijaya Kumar, Advocates for the management and Union No. 1 being absent and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following.

AWARD

This is an industrial dispute between the employers and the workmen of the Canara Bank and the issue referred to for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows:—

"Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank in not allowing their employees to compete in the percentage posts reserved for direct recruitment to the Posts of Grade IV Officer without resigning is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. The Canara Bank Staff Union is the first claimant in this reference. Though the Canara Bank Staff Union filed a claim statement, it was absent at the time of hearing.

3. The second claimant (i.e.) the Canara Bank Employees Union filed a claim statement supporting the stand taken by the management.

4. The management in the counter statement have raised the following contentions: The first contention is that the Canara Bank Employees Union was given recognition as early as in 1953, at a time when there was only one registered union, with a view to ensure industrial harmony and smooth functioning of the Bank and to evolve a machinery for joint consultation and resolving disputes; that the Canara Bank Staff Union, that is, Claimant No. 1 is a splinter union formed in 1968; that the Staff Union does not represent the majority of the employees; that after verification of the members of the rival unions of the Bank, made by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), the Government of India has also satisfied itself that the Canara Bank Employees' Union represented the majority of workmen in the Bank and nominated its General Secretary as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank. The next contention is that the two sources of filling up the vacancies of the Routine Officers' Cadre Grade IV are distinct—(1) by departmental promotion of the employees and (2) by direct recruitment; that in respect of the recruitment of Routine Officers' Cadre IV, the Bank under the settlement dated 11-8-1967 reserved 75 per cent for the clerical staff and 25 per cent by direct recruitment; and that by another settlement dated 8-3-1971, raised the percentage of promotion from the clerks to 85 per cent and thus reduced quota for direct recruitment from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. The Bank prescribed a higher academic qualification of a first class Bachelor's degree in Science or a high second class Bachelor's degree in Arts or Commerce etc. for candidates for direct recruitment, that for promotion of the employees, the minimum qualification is S.S.L.C. It is further contended that the policy of recruitment has been continuing from the year 1971 and that the settlement is fair and reasonable.

5. The short point that arises for consideration is whether the refusal by the Canara Bank in not permitting their employees to compete in the percentage posts reserved for

direct recruitment is correct. Unfortunately, the claimant union No. 1, that is, the Canara Bank Staff Union even though filed a claim statement did not appear at the time of the hearing. The claim of the Staff Union is that the employees should be allowed to compete in the quota reserved for direct recruitment also. The Staff Union further contends that the settlement entered into between Claimant Union No. 2, that is the Employees' Union and the Canara Bank will not be binding on the Staff Union and that the settlement is not reasonable.

6. On a reading of the claim statement of Claimant Union No. 2, it is seen that the Canara Bank Employees' Union is the recognised union. This allegation that Canara Bank Employees Union alone is the recognised union is not controverted by the Canara Bank Staff Union by filing any additional claim statement or reply to the claim statement filed by the Employees' Union. So it can be safely held that the Employees' Union alone represents the majority of the workers employed in the Canara Bank. It is further seen that the Bank entered into a settlement on 11-8-1967 relating to the recruitment to the vacancies of Routine Officer Cadre Grade IV and that 75 per cent of the vacancies were reserved for promotion from the clerical staff and 25 per cent for direct recruitment. It is further seen that the Cadre Grade IV is the last Officer's rank post and promotion to that is only from the clerical post. It is further seen that under the settlement dated 8-3-1971 the percentage reserved for promotion from the departmental employees was raised to 82-1/2 per cent for the year 1971 and 85 per cent for the year 1972. Thus it is seen that the Bank adopted a very liberal policy in the matter of recruitment of clerks to the officer's post. The claimant union No. 2, that is the Employees' Union has no grievance with the mode of selection adopted by the Bank to the officer's post, that is Grade IV. If really the method of recruitment adopted for the promotion of the clerks to the next officer's post is unfair, the Canara Bank Employees' Union would not have consented for such a settlement. Further it is seen that the Bank has prescribed a higher academic qualification such as I Class Bachelor's degree in Science or a high II Class Bachelor's degree in Arts or Commerce etc. for candidates for direct recruitment and the minimum qualification for an employee to be eligible for promotion to the officer's cadre is only S.S.L.C. Moreover, the upper age limit for direct recruitment is generally 25 years, whereas the upper age limit for an employee for promotion seems to have been raised from 45 years to 50 years under the settlement dated 8-3-1971. Ex. M-2 is the copy of the settlement between the Canara Bank Employees' Union and the Canara Bank. Ex. M-3 is the settlement dated 8-3-1971 between the management and the Employees' Union. Ex. M-2 shows that the age limit for the employees for the recruitment to the Officers' post is upto the age of 50.

7. On a reading of these two settlements evidenced by Exs. M-1 and M-2 I am of the view that they are fair and just. Moreover the Canara Bank Staff Union represents only a minority and when the majority of the employees have entered into an agreement as evidenced by Ex. M-2, it should be made binding on claimant Union No. 1 also.

8. In the result, an award is passed negating the claim of the Canara Bank Staff Union, that is, Union No. 1, holding that the policy followed by the Bank is not allowing employees to compete for the vacancies of the Routine Officers Cadre Grade IV reserved for direct recruitment is justified.

Dated, this the 7th day of January, 1974.

T. PALANIAPPAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses examined for both sides: None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For workmen: Nil

For management: Ex. M-1/31-8-1965—Memo issued by the Bank regarding direct recruitment to the officer's cadre.

Ex. M-2/11-8-1967—Memorandum of settlement u/s. 2(p) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the Bank and the Canara Bank Employees' Union.

[Ex. M-3/8-3-1971]

(Sd.)/- T. PALANIAPPAN, Presiding Officer

NOTE: The parties are directed to take return of their document/s within six months from the date of the award.

[No. 24/26/70/LR III]

K. M. TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 28 नवम्बर, 1973

क्रा. आ. 253.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपायध्व अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में भोलामल फायरक्ले माइन्स, डाकघर वलपहाड़ के स्वामी मैसर्स जे. के. और के. पी. झुनझुनवाला, मार्फत उड़ीसा इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, लाथीकटा डाकघर राउरकेला से संबंधित नियोजनों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री लक्ष्मीधर मुल्लिक होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय भुवनेश्वर होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त औद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करती है ।

अनुसूची

क्या भोलामल फायरक्ले माइन्स डाकघर वलपहाड़ के स्वामी मैसर्स जे. के. और के. पी. झुनझुनवाला मार्फत उड़ीसा इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, लाथीकटा, डाकघर राउरकेला-4, की भोलामल फायरक्ले माइन्स में कर्मचारों को 8 जनवरी, 1973 से 4 अप्रैल, 1973 की अवधि के दौरान नियोजन देने से इनकार करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित थी ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मचार किस अनुसूचि के हकदार हैं ?

[सं. एल. 29011/45/73-एल.आर.-4]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th November, 1973

S.O. 253.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs J. K. and K. P. Jhunjhunwala care of Rourkela.—4 owner of Bholamal Fireclaymines, Post Office Belpahar and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri Laxmidhar Mullick as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Bhubaneswar and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of Messrs J. K. and K. P. Jhunjhunwala C/o Orissa Industries Limited, Lathikata, Post Office Rourkela-4 owner of Bholamal Fireclay Mines, Post Office Belpahar, in refusing employment to workmen at Bholamal Fireclay Mines during the period from the 8th January, 1973 to 4th April, 1973 was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. L-29011/45/73-LR.IV]

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 1973

क्रा० आ० 254.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) मंचेरियल को मुखद् अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या क्रा० आ० 2110, तारीख 19 जून, 1967 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में संलग्न सारणी में स्तम्भ 3 में,

"आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य" प्रविष्टि के सामने, क्रम संख्या 2 और क्रमशः स्तम्भ 1 और 2 में इस से सम्बद्ध प्रविष्टि के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित क्रम-संख्या और प्रविष्टि क्रमशः स्तम्भ 1 और 2 में प्रस्तुत-स्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

(1)	(2)
"2क.	श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) मंचेरियल"

[सं० एल-11015/27/73-एल आर-1]

New Delhi, the 5th December, 1973

S. O. 254.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Mancheria as a Conciliation Officer and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2110, dated the 19th June, 1967, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification against the entry "The State of Andhra Pradesh" in column 3, after Sl. No.2 and the entry relating thereto in columns 1 and 2 respectively, the following Sl. No. and the entry shall respectively be inserted in columns 1 and, 2 namely:—

1	2
"2A.	Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Mancheria."
[No.S-11025/27/73 LR.I]	

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1974

क्रा. आ. 255.—यतः भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या क्रा. आ. 3453, दिनांक 22 सितम्बर, 1967 द्वारा गठित नागपुर स्थित श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी का पद रिक्त हो गया है ;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्

द्वारा श्री एन. के. नन्दापुरकर को उक्त श्रम न्यायालय का पीठासीन अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. फा. एस-11025/29/73-एल.आर.-1]

एस. एस. सहस्रनामान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1974

S.O. 255.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of the presiding officer of the Labour Court at Nagpur, constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation No. S.O. 3453 dated the 22nd September, 1967;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. K. Nandapurkar as the presiding officer of the said Labour Court.

[File No. S-11025/29/73-LR.I]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 256.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2879, दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 1972 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड विशाखा-पत्तनम को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से 31 मार्च, 1974 तक, जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित हैं, एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

[सं. एस-38014(28)/73-एच. आई.]

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1974

S.O. 256.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S. O.

2879, dated the 4th July, 1972 the Central Government hereby exempts Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973 upto and inclusive of the 31st day of March, 1974.

[No. S-38014(28)/73-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 1974

का. आ. 257.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 27 जनवरी, 1974 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय, जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं) के उपबन्ध मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“नालाखी बिर ग्राम के अन्वर का क्षेत्र, सर्वे संख्या 1/1, तहसील और जिला उज्जैन में।”

[सं. एस-38013/23/73-एच. आई.]

दलजीत सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st January, 1974

S.O. 257.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 27th January, 1974 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following area:—

“The area within Naulakhi Bir Village, Survey No. 1/1, in Tehsil and District Ujjain.”

[No. S-38013/23/73-HI]

DAIJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

